

WPNS presentations?

Nathaniel Rivett : Pittsburgh's Pioneer Exonumist

In May 1984 a large accumulation of exonumia was sold to a Pittsburgh coin dealer by an elderly couple from the area. It consisted of a very small library, a moderate number of Western Pennsylvania badges and medals, but the bulk of the deal was in Civil War tokens. Word got around and CWTS past President Roy Van Ormer (1985-1986) purchased the Civil War portion of the cache. A couple years earlier Roy sold me many pieces from the Fuld-Byrne collection, so he knew that I would enjoy cataloging this piece of local history, and he asked me to do the job. There was no indication that the group had been worked on previously because they arrived loose without reference numbers. It took three days to accomplish the task for the more than 400 pieces. There were very few duplicates and many required close study. As expected, there were more scarce varieties from Western Pennsylvania than any other area. Roy Van Ormer sold about two thirds of the 110 Pennsylvania tokens to his local customers, including me. Some months later the balance of all the tokens was given to Paul Koppenhaver to be offered in a fixed-price list. Paul and Roy had a close working relationship. In June 1985 a three and one half-page offering was sent out to Paul's customers. The remaining unsold tokens were then placed in the April 17, 1987 Koppenhaver mail auction.

This was no ordinary hoard or accumulation of tokens. Much effort must have gone into this gathering of material because of the fact that there were so many rare and previously unknown pieces. This chart will graphically display the high-end distribution of rarities.

	Patriotics	Penna. Cards	Other Cards
Rarity 7	4	7	21
Rarity 8	5	8	17
Rarity 9	7	15	20

UNLISTED ITEMS:	51 / 342 Struck over 176 / 271, in Copper	
NY 630BH-3ao,	Brockage of NY 630AR all struck on an 1853A Prussia 2 Pfg.	
PA 13C-1a1	1045 Reverse Die,	Plain edge
PA 13C-2a1	Same as 13C-2a,	Reeded edge
PA 13C-3i	1042 Reverse Die,	Reeded edge
PA 765K-2i	1042 Reverse Die,	Reeded edge
PA 765P-16a1	1324 Reverse Die,	Brockage of Reverse Die
PA 765U-2a	1124 Reverse Die,	Plain edge
PA 750T-2b	New Obverse and Reverse Dies	
OH 60D-6a	1224 Die,	was unlisted in Copper
OH 165DD-2a	1019 Die,	was unlisted in Copper
OH 165EL-4d	1047 Die,	was unlisted in Copper Nickel
WI 220B-3a	1089 Die,	was not known before

GRANVILLE STOKES

In my parochial way of thinking, the most interesting find in the entire cache is the new variety of Granville Stokes, PA 750T-2b. One quickly comes to the conclusion that the new discovery actually was the initial attempt of the diesinker that erred on the word [TAYLOR – TAILOR]. It is curious that they made a new die for the flip side, which had a serious error also. The second “H” in Philadelphia appears to be the Roman numeral II. In addition to the photos, we can chart all the differences visible to the naked eye.

PA 750T-1b

Stokes Photo, 1 Obverse

Eagle Side
TAILOR, no comma
1862 is Large
Branch has no berries, only leaves

Stokes Photo, 1 Reverse

Reverse
Granville “ I dot ” is under the 6
609 Larger, and above Large Chesnut
No period after Small Philadelphia
Philadelphia spelled correctly
No line under “T” of St.

PA 750T-2b

Stokes Photo, 2 Obverse

Eagle Side
TAYLOR, comma after
1862 is visibly smaller
Branch has smaller leaves & two berries

Stokes Photo, 2 Reverse

Reverse
Granville “ I dot ” is under the 8
609 Smaller, and to left of Small Chesnut
Period after Larger Philadelphia
2nd H in Philadelphia looks like II
Dash under “T” of St.

CARDBOARD MONEY

As you all know, the hoarding of various forms of metallic money goes hand in hand with the premonition of financial danger from war or other major calamity. Gold and silver coins go first, and if problems persist the copper and nickel will also disappear. Our nation did not have adequate banking facilities, and in December 1861 specie payments were suspended. In 1862 “greenbacks” were issued, and then on July 17th Congress authorized fractional currency. It was not until late in 1863 that the postage and fractional currency was in sufficient supply to alleviate the problem. The shinplasters were never popular, and in many instances were only accepted at a discount of up to 20%. Even metallic Civil War tokens were preferred over them.

When the need for substitute currency arose, it was much easier to have a local printer make a sheet of one cent or two-cent paper tokens that could be cut apart for use in shops. This was much quicker than cutting dies and striking metal tokens. These products and ordinary postage stamps were used to a great extent from late 1861 to the end of 1863. Although the cardboard products were made in reasonably adequate quantities, they usually went back into the hands of the issuing tradesmen, and were destroyed when the emergency was over. Even in the great David Proskey collection of card money there were relatively few pieces of these fragile items.

The most exciting bargain that I found in the Rivett holding was the quite rare group of four local cardboards. These are the only known Pittsburgh paper Civil War tokens still extant. The downtown Pittsburgh area has been flooded so many times over the last 135 years that I fear many of these paper items got water soaked and then discarded. In most cities the cardboard chits are rare, but in Pittsburgh these very well may be unique. Had it not been for the quarantine of these card tokens in this collection, it may have required many days of research to discover their city of actual usage.

Photo of Rahe

Due Bearer, / ONE CENT. / M. RAHE
PALE YELLOW, 23 X 30mm

Photo of Bruggeman

Due, / ONE CENT / B. Bruggeman & Co.
ORANGE, 24 X 29mm

In 1861 Matthias Rahe was a grocer located at 449 Penn Street. He lived about six blocks away at 14 Pike Street, near the Allegheny Valley Railroad Hotel, issuer of PA 765A. Either a son or brother, Henry, took over the business and residence in 1864. In 1866 Henry organized a cooperative grocery company that failed within a couple of years. Matthias tried a stint as a salesman when Henry took over the business. For the next eight years Matthias was the superintendent of the Pittsburgh, Oakland, and East Liberty Street Railway Co. This passenger line issued five different very rare vulcanite transit tokens.

Bernard H. Bruggeman was a salesman in 1861 and a clerk the following year. During these years he was a boarder at 14 Pike Street, the home of Matthias Rahe. He may have been employed at the Rahe business. In 1863 he was listed as a grocer at 27 Penn St. From 1864 through 1869 he operated a grocery in 508 Penn Street with the full name of B. Bruggeman & Co.

Photo of Gerwig

Due, / ONE CENT. / H. Gerwig & Co.
MAUVE, 23 X 29mm

Photo of Kurtz & Dietrich

9th Ward Meat Shop. / Due /
ONE CENT / 739. / Kurtz & Dietrich.
ORANGE, 28 X 29mm

Henry Gerwig & Co. is listed as a grocer in 1861 at 489 Penn St. and he resided across the river in Allegheny. He soon expanded the business so that he also occupied 491 Penn as a rope and twine dealer. By 1869 and for many years to come, he continued the rope manufacturing enterprise at the double location. This activity thrived so much that it was able to employ several family members including his son Nicholas. These first three cards are so similar in style that they could have been made by the same printer.

City Directory records indicate that Jacob Kurtz & Conrad Dietrich shared a butchering business located in stall 9 on the east side of the Market House. This joint venture only existed during 1862-1863. The partners operated separate shops in future years.

N. RIVETT

One cannot help but become curious about the person who accumulated this collection. In this mini-library was a scrapbook that contained some U.S. Internal Revenue special tax stamps for a tobacco dealer, and a few local tax receipt documents. The books and tax receipts revealed that this person must have been Nathaniel Rivett. Census records show that Nathaniel was born in England in 1818, and his wife Eliza was born in Ireland in 1825. They had six children beginning with John in 1856, and ending with Cecelia born in 1869. In researching the local city directories over many years there were no less than seven different spellings of this family name, but the more reliable legal documents and the bulk of the listings verify that it is RIVETT. He operated a retail tobacco and news shop in the 700 block of Penn Street in downtown Pittsburgh from 1856 to 1863. Then he relocated to 625 Penn Street, and remained there until 1878.

As you might expect, there were very few numismatic books in the 1860's and 1870's. Mr. Rivett had a habit of clipping any numismatic items from magazines or newspapers and gluing them into his scrapbook, or even a reference book. One such book was COINS, TOKENS and MEDALS of the Dominion of Canada by Alfred Sandham, 1869. Included among the many clippings were two of his classified ads from the local newspapers, and a 12 page 1868 Mason's Coin Priced Catalogue. There was very little nonprinted space left in the books after he glued all the coin, stamp, medal, and heraldry tidbits into the open areas. One of the unanswered questions is just how much numismatic material was disposed of by way of this, and other commercial attempts to sell.

"FOR SALE---A Fine lot of COINS:

**Some rare MEDALS and TOKENS---the finest collection
Between Philadelphia and Cincinnati. "**

AGENT for the "AMERICAN JOURNAL of NUMISMATICS"

Orders received for the LINCOLN MEDAL

se 2.3

N. RIVETT 625 Penn street

**FOR SALE---Coins, Medals, and Tokens,
Large and small ---a collection or single piece.
Some fine, and very rare.**

N. RUVITT, (sic.)

Nov 29-a76

625 Penn street, 5th Ward

After he gave up the tobacco shop in 1878, Mr. Rivett became a distribution manager for the Pittsburgh Leader newspaper. He coordinated this occupation out of his home at 6021 Rodman Street in the East End. He continued in this job until one week prior to his death on December 29, 1890, at age 75. John Rivett assisted with the work for several years before his dad's death, and then continued as the primary news carrier until 1900. John was one of the founding members of the Western Pennsylvania Numismatic Society that began in 1878. It appeared that some of his father's collecting habits rubbed off on him, and he probably assisted with their mutual hobby. He was the executor of Nathaniel's estate and likely maintained the collection for some years. Pittsburgh token enthusiasts are grateful for Rivett's gathering of this wonderfully important material, and for his being a conservator of numismatic history for our area.

Nathanie Rivett

Pittsburgh's Pioneer Exonumist



by Larry Dziubek

In May 1984 a large accumulation of exonumia was sold to a Pittsburgh coin dealer by an elderly couple from the area. They said that the material had been held in the family for many years. It consisted of a very small library, a moderate number of Western Pennsylvania badges and medals, but the bulk of the deal was in Civil War tokens. The news got around, and CWTS past President Roy Van Ormer (1985-1986) purchased the Civil War portion of the cache. A couple years earlier Roy sold me many pieces from the Fuld-Byrne collection, so he knew that I would enjoy cataloging this piece of local history, and he asked me to do the job. There was no indication that the group was worked on earlier because they arrived loose without reference numbers. It took three days to accomplish the task for the more than 400 pieces. There were very few duplicates and many required close study. As expected, there were more scarce varieties from Western Pennsylvania than any other area. Roy Van Ormer sold

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Philadelphia spelled correctly
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The most exciting bargain that I found in what turned out to be the Rivett holding, was the quite rare group of four local cardboards. These are the only known Pittsburgh paper Civil War tokens still extant. The downtown Pittsburgh area has been flooded so many times over the last 135 years that I fear many of these paper items got water soaked and then discarded. This is evidenced by the fact that other types of early tickets are also very scarce. In most cities the cardboard chits are rare, but for Pittsburgh this quartet may very well be unique. Had it not been for the isolation of these card tokens, their preservation might well have been in jeopardy. Their remaining in Pittsburgh also facilitated the research to discover their city of actual usage. All were easily located in the Pittsburgh city directories.



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RAHE
Pale yellow, 23 X 30mm



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Orange, 24X29mm

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The year 1867 may have been the apogee of Rivett's commercial enterprise. His name and address appear on all the covers of the Volume Two (1867) issues of the American Journal of Numismatics. He is listed as an agent for the magazine, along with the likes of Edward Cogan, the noted New York coin dealer. Nathaniel may have had that level of enthusiasm, but the financial rewards never materialized for him in the much smaller Pittsburgh numismatic market. One of the unanswered questions is just how much numismatic material was disposed of by way of this, and other commercial attempts to sell.

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Report on Auction #121

This offering of 244 lots attracted 102 bidders who submitted 1699 bids. The bidder success rate was 60%. Gross sales were a bit over \$9300 and after expenses the Society should net approximately \$600.00. In the popularity derby, win, place and show belonged to the storecards. Lot # 47 (MI450G-7b) finished first with 59 bids, in second place was Lot 22 (IO150A-1a) with 37 bids and in third place was Lot 58 (MO910A-2a) with 21 bids. Please note on your prices realized list that Lot # 160 was withdrawn because it was listed incorrectly. It will be corrected and placed in a future auction.

I would like to let everyone know that the deadline for the auctions is the date that the bids need to be **postmarked** by and although the bidding closed on March 26th, I received the last bids on April 1st and they were postmarked March 22nd.

I would also like to thank everyone for their patience as I get the hang of this new job (I will get faster in the future) and particularly I would like to thank Dale Cade for his patience, understanding and guidance.

David W. Vroom

Call for Nominations

Concluded from page 21

retary, or Treasurer, the person must have prior service on the Board of Governors. Members may nominate themselves or other members to these positions. Since there is much coordination work required to prepare the ballot for the Fall Journal, please send your nominations to Dale Cade, Secretary, no later than the end of June so that the necessary work may be accomplished to meet Journal publication deadlines.

THIS 'N THAT

1. Get the most out of your membership. Be a part of the membership that help CWTS continue to be one of the best organizations around. Fortunately, the Society pretty much runs itself, so that very little effort is required to keep it going. All of the Society business is conducted by mail, or sometimes by telephone, so there are no meetings to attend, etc. The call for your time is minimal, but the Society needs the support of all. Remember, the Society is YOURS, and to continue, it needs members willing to help guide it. The offices of President, Vice President, Secretary, and Treasurer need no further explanation. The Board of Governors vote on any item requiring the expenditure of Society funds (ie: publishing of CWT books, etc.), and any disciplinary measures required for any of the members, and any changes to the Society By-laws, if required. As I said earlier, there is not too much effort required.
2. Our membership continues to hold at approximately 1000 members. Each year, the number of new members approximately equals the number not renewing their membership.
3. The third ten year set of Journal reprints should be available shortly, as well as the 30 year index. Since many of the individual issues of the Journal are out of print and extra copies gone, the ten year books are a great way to get the back issues for your library and for extended reference. The books will be available thru our Book Manager, Jud Petrie, when they are available.

SASE

means Self Addressed and Stamped Envelope. Use an SASE when writing to another collector or dealer requesting information.

DUTCH SIEGES OF THE 16TH AND 17TH CENTURIES

INTRODUCTION

During the 16th and 17th centuries, the Low Countries were engaged in a seemingly futile struggle for independence against Spain, the most dominant power of the times. This War of Liberation reflected the wide range of religious, economic, and political forces that influenced the social fabric of Europe subsequent to the Renaissance. It was a complex era that evoked feelings ranging from the basest to the most sublime. The saga includes tales of compassion, intrigue, bravery, and man's inhumanity to man.

This brief historical account is an attempt to reveal some of the reasons for the production of the obsidional, or siege, coins associated with the rise of the Dutch Republic. There were more than 30 instances necessitating this type of emergency money. This is not to say that these coins are common, indeed, most pieces are quite scarce and can be very expensive. They stand as testaments to those who were enmeshed in turmoil, leaving for us an exciting area of numismatic research and inquiry.

BACKGROUND

It is not easy to deal with a major historical event in simplistic terms; however, the chronology presented herein does have three basic components: (1) the emotional fervor of religion, (2) the practical reality of economics, and (3) the ever-present element of politics.

Politically the most significant turn of events occurred when Charles V of Spain transferred sovereignty of the Low Countries to his son Philip II. At this point in history the Low Countries were comprised of a loosely associated cluster of provinces. Philip II mishandled his responsibility through a series of bungled diplomatic maneuvers. Unlike his father, he had no basic understanding of the people placed under his direction. Charles V spoke the language; Philip II did not. Charles V was raised in Brussels; Philip II was considered a foreigner. From the outset, the situation was not ideal.

Insert Photo - Philip II of Spain

The religious element was a decisive factor in the development of hostilities despite the fact that the Dutch people were overwhelmingly Roman Catholic. Their theological basis was in the liberal tradition of Erasmus versus the conservative line of the Spanish Church.

Nevertheless, Protestant religions, especially Calvinism, seeped into the Low countries during the early part of the 16th century because it was a major center for trade. This period was also known for the Inquisition. Under Charles V reign, the Low Countries were subjected to the papal form of the Inquisition. This form of the Inquisition was characterized by strict laws that were rarely enforced. An incident at Rotterdam involving the rescue of several heretics from burning at the stake made Philip introduce the Spanish form of the Inquisition, one where transgressions were dealt with severely. Needless to say, this did little to promote allegiance to Spain. Calvinism thrived in the mercantile atmosphere of the Low Countries. Businessmen liked the role of the laity in Calvinist Countries. The Roman Catholic church was viewed as an unyielding patriarch and the pompous hierarchy of the Roman Catholic church was resented even though Catholicism had respect as an important social, moral, and political force. Merchants welcomed the "new" religion.

At the same time, taxes were imposed on the businesses and people of the Low Countries. The taxation was unilateral in nature: it was levied by a foreign political entity and the benefit derived from the taxes went to Spain. Spain was building an empire, and the Low Countries paid dearly.

CHRONOLOGY

In 1559 Philip appointed Margaret of Parma as governess. She held little power since her authority had been carefully limited by advisors designated by Philip. This was a means of preserving absolute control over the Low Countries and it was an excellent vehicle to promote the spread of the Inquisition. Hardly a day passed without an execution.

Even the Catholics now joined with Protestants as Philip stated that he would rather sacrifice a hundred thousand lives than change his policy. Margaret interceded but Philip stood his ground until May 6, 1566, when he finally gave in. During the ensuing lull, Protestants worshipped openly.

After three months, Philip went back on his word and Protestant partisans proceeded to destroy 30 churches and monasteries.

Insert Photo - William of Orange

Politically, William of Orange saw the opportunity to gain support for a large-scale insurrection aimed at securing independence from Spain. During this year, the town of Valenciennes was put to siege by General Noircarmes under orders from Margaret. The townspeople refused to

welcome the Spanish garrison and, as a result, a small octagonal lead coin was believed to be struck during the fighting. This piece is considered to be the first of its kind produced during the hostility between Spain and the Low Countries. It had no discernable denomination.

Insert Photo - Valenciennes Siege Piece

Philip, however, soon became dissatisfied with Margaret and seized the opportunity to relieve her. The choice was crucial. Instead of selecting a successor trained in handling diplomacy, Philip sent the Duke of Alva to crush the malcontents. The period of heaviest combat began.

Philip gave full power to Alva in 1567. Alva's judgment was that of a soldier trained in Spanish discipline. His object was to crush the rebels without mercy on the basis that every concession strengthens the opposition. Alva handpicked an army of 10,000 men. He issued them the finest in armor while attending to their baser needs by hiring 2,000 prostitutes, all properly enrolled and assigned! Alva installed himself as Governor General and appointed a Council of Troubles which the terrified Protestants renamed "The Council of Blood." There were nine members: seven Dutch and two Spanish. Only the two Spanish members had the power to vote, with Alva

personally retaining the right of final decision on any case that interested him. Through a network of spies and informers, hardly a family in Flanders did not mourn some member arrested or killed.

The Duke of Alva had money sent from Spain but it was intercepted by English privateers who were beginning to establish England as a viable world power. Elizabeth sent her apologies as a matter of diplomatic courtesy while unofficially enjoying Spain's troubles. Alva responded to his financial bind by imposing a new series of taxes. This was Alva's downfall. Catholics as well as Protestants opposed him for eroding the foundations of business upon which the Dutch economy was built. What followed was a series of mutual confiscations of properties as England and Spain played international cat-and-mouse.

Two new forces emerged to oppose Spain. Seizing upon the name "Beggars," a derogatory term used earlier by an advisor to Margaret of Parma to describe the rebels, the Dutch formed the Wild Beggars and the Beggars of the Sea. The Wild Beggars pillaged churches and monasteries; the Beggars of the Sea took to pirating under commission from William of Orange.

Alva sent his son Don Federigo to revenge the Beggars' atrocities. Don Federigo's troops indiscriminately sacked homes, monasteries, and churches. They stole the jewels and

costly robes of the religious. No distinction was made between Catholic and Protestant. His army crushed the weak defense of Zutphen (in Gelderland) and put nearly every man in town to death, hanging some by the feet while drowning 500 others. A short time later after brief resistance, Little Naarden surrendered to the Spaniards. They greeted the victorious soldiers with feasts. Then after the soldiers ate and drank, they killed every person in the town. Don Federigo's army later attempted to besiege Alkmaar but the rebel defenders, led by their mayor, fought with unusual zeal. Towards the end of the siege, the mayor exhorted his townspeople to hold fast in the face of hunger by offering his own arm as food rather than surrender. Alkmaar later opened the dikes in order to permit the Beggars of the Sea to sail their ships close to the city and rout the Spaniards.

The defenders produced 6,000 guilders worth of tin coins in one, six, thirteen, and thirty-six sols with the promise of exchanging the pieces for hard currency after the siege. Characteristic of these pieces is a tower, the arms of the city, and the date.

Insert Photo - Alkmaar Uniface 36 sols

When Don Federigo came to Haarlem a brutal battle ensued. Haarlem was a Calvinist center that was known for its

enthusiastic support of the rebels. A garrison of 4,000 troops defended the city with such intensity that Don Federigo contemplated withdrawing. His father, Alva, threatened to disown him if he stopped the siege, so the barbarities intensified. William sent 3,000 men in an effort to relieve Haarlem, but they were destroyed and subsequent efforts to save the city were futile. After seven months, when the city's inhabitants had been reduced to eating weeds and leather, the city surrendered (July 11, 1573). Most of the 1,600 surviving defenders were put to death and 400 leading citizens were executed. Those that were spared were shown mercy only because they agreed to pay a fine of 250,000 guilders, a sizeable sum even by today's standards. This was considered the last and most costly victory of Alva's regime. The siege which began in 1572 produced a number of coins. Most notable are the ten, twenty, and thirty stuiver pieces. Pictured below is a twenty stuiver in lead and a thirty stuiver in silver.

Insert Photo - Haarlem 20 St. Lead and 30 St. Silver

At this stage of the conflict, the states of Holland and Zeeland raised war funds by increasing the value of the silver coinage by 1/8 as a war contribution. Each coin whose value was in excess of 1/10 daalder was counterstamped with a shield (for Zeeland) or a lion (for Holland).

Insert Photo - Counterstamped 1/4 daalder from Holland

A new Governor of the Netherlands followed. Don Louis de Requesens took over jurisdiction of the Low Countries for the brief period between 1573 and 1576. He was surprised at the number and spirit of the Dutch. He could not understand how they could maintain such considerable fleets. He commented, however, that men who are fighting for their lives, their property, and their religion seem content to receive only rations without receiving pay. He petitioned Philip to (1) grant a general amnesty except for persistent heretics, (2) let them emigrate, and (3) abolish the 10 percent tax. Since no immediate action was taken by Philip, William of Orange chose to regard the inaction as a delay tactic. The war continued, during which time Middleburg, Leyden and a number of other towns were put to siege.

Middleburg, a city that remained faithful to the king of Spain, was besieged by the Zeelanders in 1572 and by William of Orange in 1573. It was during the second defense of the city that the Spanish navy was blockaded from helping the coastal town. The fighting was fierce and prolonged to the point that townspeople were reduced to eating whatever they could digest. This included horses, dogs, cats, rats and even leather. Coins were struck in gold, silver, copper, and leather and the leather pieces became food

during the latter stages of the siege. Illustrated below are samples of the gold ducat, the silver fifty stuiver, and the very rare fifteen stuiver in leather.

Insert Photo - Middleburg Siege Coins: Gold Ducat (left), Silver 50 Stuivers (center), and Leather 15 Stuivers (right)

The Spanish began the siege of Leyden in 1573 with a blockade of the city; the struggle continued into 1574. In the first year of the siege, the hospital of St. Catherine struck necessity coppers. In 1574, coins were struck in gold, silver, copper, and paper. These were in denominations ranging from one-half stuiver to thirty stuivers, with a few odd denominations such as three, six, eight, sixteen, eighteen, and twenty-eight stuivers. The most interesting siege pieces were those made when the precious metal and base metal supplies ran out. Pages from church hymnals and prayer books were pasted together, cut into planchets, and minted into various denominations. Below are photos of the rare twenty-eight stuiver in paper and a five stuiver, also made of paper, that has split, showing the partial text from a prayer book.

Insert Photo - Leyden 28 Stuiver, obverse and reverse, along with a split 5 stuiver showing the original text.

This was also the same year that Philip went bankrupt.

A year later Don Luis died while besieging Zeirikzee. Uniface silver and lead pieces were struck in 1575 and 1576 during the siege. An example of the thirty stuiver silver coin is provided to show the recognizable coat of arms of the city.

Insert Photo - Zeirikzee 30 Stuivers

Philip's half brother, the famous Don Juan, was placed in charge of the Spanish troops who, feeling cheated at not being able to pillage Zeirikzee, mutinied and began a campaign of indiscriminate plunder and violence. Dutch partisans referred to this as the "Spanish Fury" and it was used by William to reinforce his arguments to ally all the Netherlands' provinces with him. The Union of Brussels was formed only to dissolve later out of intolerance towards the religious diversity of its members. This divisiveness gave Spain the opportunity to send Alessandro Farnese with 20,000 well-trained troops into the Netherlands. Davenport (1578), Amsterdam (1578), and Brussels (1580), among others, were put to siege. It should be noted that in these instances, as well as in a number of other sieges, the precious metal needed to fabricate coins came from churches (statues and candelabra) and the plates and silverware of

the upper class. Examples from each of these sieges are illustrated below.

Insert Photos - Daventer 2 stuiver (left), Amsterdam 40
Stuiver (center), Brussels 36 Stuivers (right)

Farnese, the son of Margaret of Parma, was the ablest general of Spain. In January, 1579, a group of Catholic nobles formed a League for the protection of their religion and property. Later that same month Friesland, Gelderland, Groningen, Holland, Overijssel, Utrecht and Zeeland formed the United Provinces which became the Dutch Netherlands of today. The remaining provinces became the Spanish Netherlands and in the 19th century became Belgium. Farnese soon regained nearly all the Southern provinces for Spain.

Insert Map - The United Netherlands

Further north, the city of Maastricht was besieged on March 12, 1579. Farnese's attackers tunneled an extensive network of passages in order to enter the city beneath its walled defenses. The defenders dug tunnels to meet them. Battles were fought fiercely in underground caverns with limited maneuvering capabilities. Hundreds of besiegers were scalded or choked to death when boiling water was

poured into the tunnels or fires were lit to fill them with smoke. In an attempt to mine the city, 500 of Farnese's own men were killed when the explosives detonated prematurely. It took more than four months but the besiegers finally breached the wall and entered the city at night. Catching the exhausted defenders sleeping, they massacred 6,000 men, women and children. Of the city's 30,000 population, only 400 survived.

Insert Photo - Maastricht 80 Stuivers

Maastricht was a major disaster for the Protestant cause and the Dutch began to turn on William of Orange. After several unsuccessful attempts, William was assassinated in 1584 and died penniless. The jeton pictured here shows the first of a number of attempts on William's life.

Insert Photo - William of Orange Assassination Jeton

Spain had taken the upper hand on land but the Beggars still controlled the sea. Queen Elizabeth of England began to aid the Northern provinces and actually sent troops there in 1585. While Philip wasted Farnese with ridiculous and useless battles against England and France, Spain had become

spread too thin. The Spanish Armada suffered defeat at the hands of the English in 1588 and the situation in the Netherlands became increasingly difficult to manage. Adding to the difficulty was Maurice of Nassau, William's son, who had studied mathematics and applied the latest techniques in science to ballistics and siege warfare. He subsequently recaptured Deventer, Groningen, Nijmegen and Zutphen.

In 1592, Farnese died of wounds and exhaustion. Philip II died in 1598. As the period of sieges subsided, the War of Liberation continued. Archduke Albert and Isabel of Austria were given sovereign rights in the Netherlands forming a truce in 1609 that gave the Dutch a brief respite from war. But, in 1621, 12 years later, the war resumed as the Netherlands reverted back to Spain when Albert and Isabel died childless.

This period never experienced the fury of the early sieges; however, the struggle for independence went on. Frankenthal was besieged in 1621 and after the siege was lifted a blockade ensued necessitating the striking of several denominations of coins. The most collectible of the siege pieces is the silver four thaler dated 1623.

Insert Photo - Frankenthal 4 Thaler

Attacks on Dutch border towns were made by Spinola, an Italian banker who pledged allegiance to Spain. One such

attack produced coins from Breda in 1625. Denominations of one, two, twenty, forty and sixty stuivers were struck in copper and silver. The soldiers engaged in battle were paid from silver coins already on hand until it became necessary for the captains of the defending garrison to relinquish their vessels to the melting pot for the cause. Two representative pieces are included for your information.

Insert Photos - Breda Copper 2 Stuivers (left) and Silver 60
Stuivers (right)

Spain made progress in trying to suppress the Dutch but the Dutch recovered. They were financially supported by France and the money was poured into ships since Spain's control of the seas had been broken by England.

Deeply involved in the Thirty Year's War, Spain decided to yield everything to the Dutch in order to be free to fight the French. The Treaty of Westphalia was signed on January 30, 1648, ending the War of Liberation. The Dutch had finally won their independence.

SIEGE COINS

INTRODUCTION

During the 16th and 17th centuries, the Netherlands, or Low Countries, was engaged in a seemingly futile struggle for independence against the most dominant power of the times, Spain. This War of Liberation reflected the wide range of religions, economic, and political forces that influenced the social fabric of Europe subsequent to the Renaissance. It was a complex era that evoked feelings ranging from the basest to the most sublime. The saga includes tales of compassion and intrigue, bravery and man's inhumanity to man.

This brief historical account is an attempt to reveal the background responsible for the most prolific production of obsidional, or siege, coins. There were more than 30 instances necessitating this type of emergency money.¹ This is not to say that such coinage is common. On the contrary, most pieces are quite scarce and can be very expensive. Nevertheless, they stand as testaments to those who were enmeshed in turmoil, leaving for us today an exciting area of numismatics.

BACKGROUND

It is not easy to deal with a major historical event in simplistic terms; however, the chronology presented herein does have three basic components: (1) the emotional fervor of religion, (2) the practical reality of economics, and (3) the ever-present element of politics.

The most politically significant turn of events came when Charles V of Spain transferred sovereignty of the Low Countries to his son Philip II. At this point in history the Low Countries were comprised of a loosely associated cluster of provinces. Philip II mishandled his responsibility through a series of bungled diplomatic maneuvers. Unlike his father, he had no basic understanding of the people placed under his direction. Charles V spoke the language; Philip II did not. Charles V was raised in Brussels; Philip II was considered a foreigner. The situation was not ideal from the outset.

The religious element was a decisive factor in the development of hostilities despite the fact that the Dutch people at the time were overwhelmingly Roman Catholic. Their theological basis was in the liberal tradition of Erasmus versus the conservative line of the Spanish Church. Nevertheless, Protestant religions, especially Calvinism, seeped into the Low Countries during the early part of the 16th century due to the fact that it was a major center for trade.

This period was also known for the Inquisition. Under Charles' reign, the Low Countries were subjected to the papal form of the Inquisition where laws were rarely enforced. An incident at Rotterdam involving the rescue of several heretics from burning at the stake made Philip introduce the Spanish form of the Inquisition. This did little to promote allegiance to Spain.

Calvinism thrived in the mercantile atmosphere of the Low Countries. Businessmen liked the role of the laity in Calvinist congregations. The Roman Catholic church was viewed as an unyielding patriarch and the pompous hierarchy of the Roman Catholic church was resented even though Catholicism had respect as an important social, moral, and political force. Merchants welcomed the "new" religion.

Not to be taken lightly was the imposition of taxes on the businesses and people of the Low Countries. The taxation was unilateral in nature: it was levied by a foreign political entity and the benefit derived from the taxes went to Spain. Spain was building an empire, and the Low Countries paid dearly.

CHRONOLOGY

In 1559 Philip appointed Margaret of Parma as governess. She held little power since her authority had been carefully limited by advisors designated by Philip. This was a means of preserving absolute control over the Low Countries and it was an excellent vehicle to promote the spread of the Inquisition. Hardly a day passed without an execution. Protestant authorities substantiate a number of accounts associated with the "justice" of Philip. One account reveals an incident where an Anabaptist was hacked to death with seven blows of a rusty sword in the presence of his wife, who died at the horror of the sight. Another tells of an enraged man who interrupted Christmas Mass, took the host, and trampled it. He was put to torture by having his right hand and foot burned away to the bone. His tongue was torn out, he was suspended over a fire and was slowly roasted to death.² Margaret interceded but the atrocities continued.

Even the Catholics now joined with Protestants³ as Philip stated that he would rather sacrifice a hundred thousand lives than change his policy.⁴ Some diplomacy was used and when a compromise was reached on May 6, 1566, Philip eased off. During the ensuing lull, Protestants brought their worship into the open. A group called "The Beggars" grew in strength and proceeded to raise a sizeable army.

On August 6, 1566, Philip signed a formal instrument declaring that his offer of pardon had been gotten from him against his will. He claimed that he was not bound by the compromise of May 6th and a few days later, Philip assured the Pope that any suspension of the Inquisition was subject to papal approval.⁵ The destruction of 30 churches and monasteries followed. Protestants entered

cathedrals smashing holy objects, breaking up altars and statues and smashing stained glass windows. Bodies were exhumed and corpses were stripped. Numbers of malcontents drank sacramental wine and burned missals. One Count fed the Eucharistic wafers to his parrot in defiance. It was well known that most Protestant leaders condemned the violence perpetrated by the angry mobs, but the pillage and destruction of property was considered far less criminal than burning heretics at the stake. On the political front, William of Orange saw the opportunity to amass support for a large-scale insurrection aimed at procuring independence from Spain. Philip became dissatisfied with Margaret, and seized the opportunity to relieve her. The choice was crucial. Instead of selecting a successor trained in handling diplomacy, Philip sent the Duke of Alva to crush the malcontents.

Philip gave full power to Alva in 1567. Alva's judgment was that of a soldier trained in Spanish discipline and piety. His object was to crush the rebels without mercy on the basis that every concession strengthens the opposition. Alva handpicked an army of 10,000 men. He issued them the finest in armor while attending to their baser needs by hiring 2,000 prostitutes, all properly enrolled and assigned. Alva installed himself as Governor General and appointed a Council of Troubles which the terrified Protestants renamed "The Council of Blood." There were nine members: seven Dutch and two Spanish. Only the two Spanish members had the power to vote, with Alva personally retaining the right of final decision on any case that interested him. Through a network of spies and informers, hardly a family in Flanders did not mourn some member arrested or killed. One morning, 1,500 were seized in their sleep and sent to jail. There were short trials held, often on the spot, for 40 or 50 at a time. In January, 1568, 84 people were executed from Valenciennes alone. William of Orange decided to strike back at Spain,

having organized three armies. He lost every battle and the Eighty Years War was underway (1568 - 1648).

The Duke of Alva had money sent from Spain but it was intercepted by English privateers who were beginning to establish England as a viable world power. Elizabeth sent her apologies as a matter of diplomatic courtesy while unofficially enjoying Spain's troubles. Alva responded to his financial bind by imposing a new series of taxes. There was a 1% levy on all property, due immediately. He enforced a 5% perpetual tax on every transfer of realty and a 10% perpetual tax on every sale. This was Alva's downfall. Catholics as well as Protestants opposed him for eroding the foundations of business upon which the Dutch economy was built. What followed was a series of mutual confiscations of property as England and Spain played international cat-and-mouse.

Two new forces emerged to oppose Spain. Seizing upon the Term, Beggars, used earlier in a derogatory manner by Margaret of Parma, the Dutch rebels formed the Wild Beggars and the Beggars of the Sea. The Wild Beggars pillaged churches and monasteries, cutting off the noses and ears of priests and monks. The Beggars of the Sea took to pirating under commission from William of Orange. William, who raised another army after a series of earlier defeats, again battled the Spanish without a single victory. He could neither control his troops nor deal with the fanatic Beggars. There existed no true unity between Catholics, Calvinists, and Protestants against Alva. The Beggars, who were nearly all ardent Calvinists, showed against the Catholics the same ferocity that the Inquisition and the Council of Blood had shown against rebels and heretics. Their captives were often given a choice between Calvinism and death. They unhesitatingly killed those who

clung to the old faith, sometimes after incredible tortures. One Protestant historian wrote:

On more than one occasion men were seen hanging . . . their own brothers, who had been taken prisoners in the enemy ranks . . . The islanders found fierce pleasure in these acts of cruelty. A Spaniard had ceased to be human in their eyes.

On one occasion a surgeon at Veer cut the heart from a Spanish prisoner, nailed it on a vessel's prow, and invited the townsmen to come and fasten their teeth in it, which many did with savage satisfaction.⁷

While Alva rested, he sent his son Don Federigo to revenge the Beggar's atrocities. Don Federigo's troops indiscriminately sacked homes, monasteries, and churches. They stole the jewels and costly robes of the religious. They trampled consecrated hosts, butchered men and violated women. No distinction was made between Catholic or Protestant. His army crushed the weak defenses of Zutphen (Gelderland) and put nearly every man in town to death, hanging some by the feet while drowning 500 others. Sometime later after brief resistance, Little Naarden surrendered to the Spaniards. They greeted the victorious soldiers with tables set with feasts. The soldiers ate, drank, then killed every person in the town. Don Federigo's army later attempted to besiege Alkmaar but the rebels won by opening the dikes and routing the Spanish troops. When the Don Federigo came to Haarlem a brutal battle ensued. Haarlem was a Calvinist center that was known for its enthusiastic support of the rebels. A garrison of 4,000 troops defended the city with such intensity that Don Federigo contemplated withdrawing. His father, Alva, threatened to disown him if he stopped the siege, so the

barbarities intensified. Each army hung captives on crosses facing the enemy. The Dutch defenders taunted the Spanish besiegers by staging parodies of Catholic rituals on the cities ramparts.⁸ William sent 3,000 men in an effort to relieve Haarlem. They were destroyed and subsequent efforts to save the city were futile. After seven months, where the city's inhabitants had been reduced to eating weeds and heather, the city surrendered (July 11, 1573). Most of the 1,600 surviving defenders were put to death and 400 leading citizens were executed. Those that were spared were shown mercy

only because they agreed to pay a fine of 250,000 guilders, a sizeable sum even by today's standards. This was considered the last and most costly victory of Alva's regime. The Bishop of Namur estimated that in seven years, Alva had done more to harm Catholicism than Luther or Calvin had done in a generation.⁹ A new Governor of the Netherlands followed.

In 1573, the states of Holland and Zeeland raised war funds by increasing the value of the silver coinage by 1/8 as a war contribution. Each coin whose value was in excess of 1/10 daalder was counterstamped with a shield or lion of the respective province.

Don Louis de Requesens took over jurisdiction of the Low Countries for the brief period between 1573 and 1576. He was surprised at the number and spirit of the Dutch:

Before my arrival I did not understand how they could maintain such considerable fleets, while your Majesty could not support a single one. It appears, however, that men who are fighting for their lives, their firesides, their property, and their religion--for their own cause, in short--are contented to receive rations only, without receiving pay.¹⁰

He petitioned Philip to (1) grant a general amnesty except for persistent heretics, (2) let them emigrate, and (3) abolish the 10% tax. Since no immediate action was taken by Philip, William of Orange chose to regard the inaction as a delay tactic. The war continued during which time Leyden was put to siege in 1575. This was the same year that Philip went bankrupt.

A year later Don Luis died while besieging Zeirikzee. Philip's half brother, the famous Don Juan, was placed in charge of the Spanish troops who, feeling cheated at not being able to pillage Zeirikzee, mutinied and began a campaign of indiscriminate plunder and violence. This "Spanish Fury" was used by William to reinforce his arguments to ally all the Netherlands' provinces with him. The Union of Brussels was formed only to dissolve later out of intolerance towards the religious diversity of its members. Calvinists began their wave of uncontrolled atrocities aimed at the Catholics. This divisiveness gave Spain the opportunity to send Alessandro Farnese with 20,000 well-trained troops into the Netherlands. Groningen, Breda, Campen, Antwerp, and Brussels, among others, were put to siege.

Farnese, the son of Margaret of Parma, was the ablest general of Spain. In January, 1579, a group of Catholic nobles formed a League for the protection of their religion and property. Later that same month Friesland Gelderland, Groningen, Holland, Overijssel, Utrecht and Zeeland formed the United Provinces which became the Dutch Netherlands of today. The remaining provinces became the Spanish Netherlands and in the 19th century became Belgium. Farnese soon regained nearly all the Southern provinces for Spain.

Further north, the city of Maastricht was besieged on March 12, 1579.

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to meet them. Battles were fought fiercely in underground caverns with limited maneuvering capabilities. Hundreds of besiegers were scalded or choked to death when boiling water was poured into the tunnels or fires were lit to fill them with smoke. In an attempt to mine the city, 500 of Farnese's own men were killed when the explosives detonated prematurely. It took more than four months but the besiegers finally breached the wall and entered the city at night. Catching the exhausted defenders sleeping, they massacred 6,000 men, women and children. Of the city's 30,000 population, only 400 survived.

Maastricht was a major disaster for the Protestant cause and the Dutch began to turn on William of Orange. After several unsuccessful attempts, William was assassinated in 1584 and died penniless. Spain had taken the upper hand on land but the Beggars still controlled the sea. Queen Elizabeth of England began to aid the Northern provinces and actually sent troops there in 1585. While Philip wasted Farnese with ridiculous and useless battles against England and France, Spain had become spread too thin. The Spanish Armada suffered defeat at the hands of the English in 1588 and the situation in the Netherlands became increasingly difficult to manage.

Maurice of Nassau, William's son, had studied mathematics and applied the latest techniques in science to ballistics and siege warfare. He recaptured Deventer, Groningen, Nijmegen and Zutphen.

In 1592, Farnese died of wounds and exhaustion. Philip II died in 1598. As the period of sieges subsided, the War of Liberation continued. Archduke Albert and Isabel of Austria were given sovereign rights in the Netherlands forming a truce in 1609 that gave the Dutch a brief respite from war. But,

in 1621, 12 years later, the war resumed when the Netherlands reverted back to Spain when Albert and Isabel died childless.

This period never experienced the fury of the early sieges; however, the struggle for independence went on. Attacks on Dutch border towns were made (i.e. Frankenthal, 1625) by Spinola, an Italian banker who pledged allegiance to Spain. Spain made progress in trying to suppress the Dutch but the Dutch recovered. They were financially supported by France and the money was poured into ships since Spain's control of the seas had been broken by England.

Deeply involved in the Thirty Years' War, Spain decided to yield everything to the Dutch in order to be free to fight the French. The Treaty of Westphalia was signed on January 30, 1648, ending the War of Liberation. The Dutch had finally won their independence.

FOOTNOTES

1. A chronological listing is available in Maillet's Monnaies Obsidionales et de Necessite, Bruxelles (1870, 1973).
2. Motley, J.L., The Dutch Republic, New York (1883), Vol. I, pp. 283 - 290.
3. Geyl, P., Revolt of the Netherlands, London (1945), p. 86.
4. Cambridge Modern History, New York (1907), Vol. III, p. 200.
5. Ibid., pp. 207 - 8.
6. Blok, P.J., History of the People of the Netherlands, New York (1898), Vol. III, p. 42.
7. Op. Cit., Motley, Vol. II, p. 151.
8. Ibid., p. 101.
9. Pastor, L., History of the Popes, St. Louis (1898), Vol. XX, p. 3.
10. Op. Cit., Motley, p. 169.

MINIATURES OF THE COINS OF GREAT BRITAIN

G. A. Mooney
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

Revision # 1

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MINIATURES OF THE COINS OF GREAT BRITAIN

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MINIATURES OF THE COINS OF GREAT BRITAIN

PREFACE

While interest in the miniatures of the coins of Great Britain has risen in recent years (if prices asked for them are any indication) background and current data on them have been fragmented.

Mr. D. E. Magnay's brief articles and listings of Moore and Lauer pieces that he knew of, were in different issues of Spink's Numismatic Circular in 1975. Melvin Fuld's listing (C.O.I.N. #49) did not cover some of the pieces listed by Magnay. Seaby listed some in 1971. Some years ago Mr. C.J. Drewing produced a partial list and included those reported by D.T. Batty and C.W. Peck. S.R. Yarwood authored an article in a 1957 issue of Seaby's Coin and Medal Bulletin and the same article, enhanced with illustrations by F.G. Holstine, was reprinted in the July 21, 1976 issue of Coin World.

The collections of the Carnegie Museum, Mr. W.W. Woodside, Mr. J.W. Coltman, Mr. R.J. Crosby, and my own contain pieces not listed in any of the above. And I ducked the whole mish mash in my article on play money in the Numismatist in 1968.

So I thought it might be useful to consolidate all this material, eliminate duplications, improve on descriptions where possible, add some background on the issuers, and provide a trial listing that would be easy to use in identifying and attributing the thousands of pieces that must exist in collections, vaults, bureau drawers, and junk boxes throughout the world.

They are interesting little pieces of the past. They probably had a serious purpose and provided enjoyment, education, and happiness to many of our ancestors.

Happy attributions.

G. A. Mooney
G. A. Mooney ✓

MINIATURES OF THE COINS OF GREAT BRITAIN

INTRODUCTION

If you have one of these miniatures how do you go about researching it? Or referencing it? Or numbering it? Or relating it to another? It's tough unless you have access to a number of references and a copious amount of time, patience, note-taking skill, and some place to record it all. I hope all that is now changed. I know this work does not contain all of the little devils but I think it contains most of them, gives them numbers, descriptions, issuers, dimensions, and references where available.

But one should equally understand what this listing does not contain.

There are no medalettes
No Spielmarken or spielmunz
No tokens or advertising pieces
No patterns or models

. . . unless they relate, by their descriptions or devices, to the monetary denominations of the coinage of Great Britain, and are miniatures.

I have heard of six reasons for their issuance and can substantiate none of them. Perhaps they are all true. In any event here they are:

Doll money. One source says at least some of them were manufactured to be inserted in the tiny purses of dolls, or in doll furniture, to give an added touch of completeness and authenticity.

Advertising. Another source suggests that some of the Lauer pieces were issued with packs of tea as an advertising scheme.

Toy money. Peck said that Moore's pieces were never seriously intended as anything but toys.

Patterns. Magnay reports that Moore's pieces were suggested improvements on the larger and heavier coins then in use. Many people accepted them and even tried to use them as money.

Keepsakes. Much as we view jewelry, these may have been intended as keepsakes since so many were of a commemorative nature.

Speculation. Montague (English numismatist 1845 - 1895) said that some of the model coins were issued as private speculations.

Four monarchs are represented: George IV, William IV, Victoria ,
1820-1830 1830-1837 1837-1901
and Edward VII.
1901-1910

THE TRIAL LIST

I have attempted to combine, in a standard format, all the descriptions I could develop. In some cases I had to use the listings of others and they were not always precise. One source completely ignored punctuation and another wasn't particular about spelling. Where a cross reference was possible, ie to a photograph or to an available local collection piece, these deficiencies were corrected. Where no cross reference was possible their descriptions were used.

The Spinks numbers were arrived at by combining the two unnumbered listings of Magnay as issued in the Numismatic Circular in 1975 and assigning consecutive numbers to the entries. Dr. Fuld's numbers and the Seabys catalogue numbers were used without change.

The "M" numbers refer to my serially numbered entries. They are used to give uniformity and cohesion to the whole project and to avoid duplication and proliferation of other numbers. Additional entries may be made by adding letters to the previous number.

It is anticipated that many pieces exist which are not listed here. Unknown die breaks, mint errors, mulings, and private issues will undoubtedly come to light. Hence the term "Trial List".

The list is compiled in ascending order of denomination. Within each denomination, those of Victoria are arranged in the following order:

- Young head (usually, but not always, uncrowned)
- Gothic head (large crown. Loop of braided hair beneath ear.)
- Jubilee head (no date on obverse)
- Jubilee head dividing the date 18 97
- Old head
- Others (Prince consort, Prince of Wales etc.)

The monarchs are listed in chronological order except for those of William IV which show no denomination and are therefore listed at the end. George IV is represented on only two pieces, a three pence and a crown, which start those denominational listings.

The term "medal reverse" means that the reverse will be correctly upright if the obverse, in upright position, is turned as the page of a book. "Coin reverse" means the reverse will be upright if the obverse is turned from bottom to top. If not specified, medal reverse is implied.



Mooney

#	Obverse	Reverse	Size	Metal	Issuer	Notes
---	---------	---------	------	-------	--------	-------

1/32 nd FARTHING

1	Filleted bust to left dividing V R	$\frac{1}{32}$	-	-	Moore	Batty #6779
---	--	----------------	---	---	-------	-------------

Note: This piece may not exist. Several authors have reported it as having been recorded but admit that they had not seen one. The recording referred to is apparently that of D.T. Batty who, in 1877, wrote "This description is given from memory. The author has had two specimens, but they have both disappeared from his collection" (Vol. III, p 1169). Magnay speculates that if these did exist they did not survive.

1/16 th FARTHING

2	Young head. V R divided by truncation. <u>Bottom of R is level with trunc- ation.</u> <u>Hair end pointed.</u>	MODEL (Curved) 16 th (center) FARTHING (curved)	7.0 x .8	Copper	Moore	Spink # 1 Mooney coll. Drewing # M-25-D Coltman coll.
3	" but <u>Bottom of R is below truncation.</u>	.MODEL. (curved) 16 th (center) FARTHING (curved) Coin reverse.	7.2 x 1.2	Copper	-	Drewing # M-25-C Coltman coll. Batty # 6774
4	" but <u>Hair end is blunt.</u>	" but medal reverse.	-	-	-	Drewing # M-25-B Batty # 6773
5	"	" but coin reverse.	-	-	-	Drewing # M-25-A Batty # 6772

1/8 th FARTHING

6	Young head. V R divided by truncation.	MODEL EIGHTH FARTHING 1848	8.4 x .9	Copper	Moore	Spink # 2 Carnegie coll. Drewing # M-24-A Batty # 6759
7	"	"	"	Brass	-	Drewing # M-24-B Batty # 6760
8	"	"	"	Gilt	Moore	Spink # 2 Drewing # M-24-D Batty # 6767
9	" but <u>Dots after V. & R.</u>	"	8.0	Copper	-	Drewing # M-24-C Batty # 6766

Mooney

#	Obverse	Reverse	Size	Metal	Issuer	Notes
<u>1/8 th FARTHING - continued</u>						
10	Incused impression of reverse.	"	8.0	Copper	-	Drawing # M-24-E Batty # 6769.
<u>1/4 th FARTHING</u>						
11	Young head. No crown. Nose points to R. Legend begins 1mm from bust. VICTORIA REG:	MODEL QUARTER FARTHING 1848 Right side of 2nd line is over the center of G. Coin reverse.	10.8 x 1.2	Copper	Moore	Spink #3 but detail is from piece in Mooney collection. Also listed in Seaby 1971 p 306 #MC15. Drawing # M-23-A Batty # 6746.
12	"	" but Medal reverse.	10.6 x 1.2	Copper	Moore	Spink #3 Carnegie coll.
13	" but <u>colon is slanted</u> and upper dot is further out.	" but Coin reverse.	-	Copper	-	Drawing # M-23C
14	Same as 11 (colon not slanted) but <u>nose points to RI</u>	" but Medal reverse.	10.8 x 1.2	Copper	-	Reverse die is smaller than obv. Crosby coll.
15	Same as 11 (colon not slanted) but <u>legend begins 3mm from bust.</u>	" but right side of 2nd line is over the <u>right side of G.</u>	10.7 x 1.2	Copper	-	Crosby coll. Drawing # M-23-B Batty # 8754
16	Young head but smaller. <u>Nose points to O.</u> Legend begins 3mm from bust. VICTORIA REG:	"	10.7 x 1.2	Copper	-	Spink #3 Mooney coll. (Found in Prince of Wales box).
17	" but <u>nose points to OR.</u>	"	10.6 x 1.2	Copper	-	Coltman coll.

Mooney

#	Obverse	Reverse	Size	Metal	Issuer	Notes
<u>1/4 th FARTHING - continued</u>						
18	" but nose is blunted & forehead and nose lines are almost straight. Legend begins 1½mm from bust.	"	10.8 x 1.2	Copper	-	Coltman coll.
19	Young head crowned divides legend VICTORIA REG	Same as 11 or 16 (Magnay does not say which)	-	Gilt	Moore	Spink #4
<u>1/2 FARTHING</u>						
20	Young head. QUEEN VICTORIA	MODEL HALF FARTHING 1848 Medal reverse.	13.0	Copper	-	Drewing M-22-B. G.Fuld coll.
21	Gothic head (Large crown, hair loop under ear) divides legend QUEEN VICTORIA	"	13.5 x 1.1	Copper	Moore	Spink #5 Mooney coll. Drewing # M-21-A Batty # 6738
22	"	" but coin reverse	13.7 x 1.4	Copper	Moore	Spink #5 Coltman coll.
23	"	Crown	-	Copper	-	Seaby Aug.1971 # MC 17.
24	"	" but <u>dated 1849</u>	-	Copper	Moore	Spink #5.
25	Gothic head. VICTORIA QUEEN & EMPR (no dot) 1887 below bust	.JUBILEE MODEL. St.George, dragon .HALF FARTHING. Stars at sides.	16.0	Copper	Lauer	Spink #43 Seaby #MC 26

Mooney #	Obverse	Reverse	Size	Metal	Issuer	Notes
<u>1/2 FARTHING</u> - continued						
26	"	" but <u>R in FARTHING is struck over 1</u>	16.0	Copper	Lauer	Spink #43
27	" but <u>date is double struck</u>	" but R <u>not</u> struck over 1.	16.0	Copper	Lauer	Spink #43
28	"	" but <u>R in Farthing is struck over 1</u>	16.0	Copper	Lauer	Spink #43
29	Same as 25 but <u>dot after EMPR.</u>	Same as 25 (<u>Cape points to dot</u>)	16.2 x 1.0	Copper	Lauer	Spink #43 Carnegie coll. Coltman coll.
30	" but <u>spike at lower lip.</u>	" But <u>cape points to J.</u>	16.3 x 1.0	Gilt	Lauer	Coltman coll.
31	" but all figures of <u>date touch denticles.</u> No spike.	"	16.2 x 1.1	Copper	Lauer	Coltman coll.
32	" but date does <u>not</u> touch denticles, no spike.	Same as 25. (no overstrike)	16.0	White metal	Lauer	Spink #44
33	"	Same as 26 (<u>R in FARTHING struck over 1</u>)	16.0 x 1.1	Copper	Lauer	Spink #43
34	" but <u>date doublestruck.</u>	" but R <u>not</u> struck over 1	16.0	Copper	Lauer	Spink #43
35	"	" but <u>R in FARTHING is struck over 1.</u>	16.0	Copper	Lauer	Spink #43

Mooney #	Obverse	Reverse	Size	Metal	Issuer	Notes
<u>1/2 FARTHING - continued</u>						
36	Veiled head. VICTORIA QUEEN & EMPR 1897 (7 in date is double struck)	JUBILEE MODEL HALF FARTHING St.George, dragon.	16.0	Copper	Lauer	Spink #72 Seaby #MC36 Drewing #M-28-C
37	EDWARDUS VII DEI GRATIA REX <u>6-pointed star</u> beneath bust.	CORONATION MODEL HALF FARTHING 1902 in exerge. St.George, dragon. Top hoof points to L.	16.2 x 1.1	Copper	Lauer	Spink #73 Carnegie coll.
38	"	"	"	Gilt	Lauer	Coltman coll.
39	"	" but <u>LAUER in exerge.</u> Hoof points <u>beyond L</u>	16.2 x 1.1	Copper	Lauer	Spink #73 Mooney coll.
40	"	"	"	Gilt	Lauer	Coltman coll.
41	"	"	16.2 x <u>.9</u>	Copper	Lauer	Coltman coll.
42	" but <u>5-pointed star</u> beneath bust.	"	16.2 x 1.1	Copper	Lauer	Coltman coll.
43	"	JUBILEE MODEL HALF FARTHING St.George, dragon	-	-	Lauer	Spink #74
44	EDWARD VII DEI GRATIA REX	CORONATION MODEL HALF FARTHING 1902 in exerge. St.George, dragon. Top hoof points to L.	16.0	Copper	Lauer	Drewing # M-28-D

#	Obverse	Reverse	Size	Metal	Issuer	Notes
<u>1/2 FARTHING</u> - continued						
45	EDWARD VII REI GRAI	CORONATION MODEL Wreath.	16.2	Copper	Lauer	Fuld p3, #3.
<u>FARTHING</u>						
46	Young head. V R divided by truncation.	MODEL D 1848 1/4 <u>D & 1 do not touch.</u>	7.0 x .9	Brass	Moore	Spink #6 Mooney coll.
47	"	"	"	Copper	-	Drawing #M-19-B
48	"	"	"	Silvered Brass	Moore	Spink #6 Drawing #M-19-A
49	" but larger head	" <u>D, 1, line, & 4 touch.</u>	7.0 x 1.1	Brass	-	Coltman coll.
50	"	"	"	Silvered Brass	-	Coltman coll.
51	" but <u>Dots after V. & R.</u> <u>V is partly under</u> <u>and nearly touches</u> <u>chin.</u>	" but <u>D & 1 do not touch.</u> Medal reverse.	6.5	Copper	-	Drawing #M-20-A Batty # 6729.
52	" but <u>V is on line with</u> <u>chin.</u>	" but Coin reverse.	6.5	White metal	-	Drawing #M-20-B Batty # 6730.
53	"	"	"	Brass	-	Drawing #M-20-C Batty # 6731.
54	IMITATION L. CHR. LAUER divided by top of uncrowned young head.	FARTHING (curved) Britannia seated Lighthouse & ship. LAUER in exerge.	12.7 x .6	Copper	Lauer	Spink #31. Mooney coll.

Mooney #	Obverse	Reverse	Size	Metal	Issuer	Notes
<u>FARTHING</u> - continued						
55	IMITATION L. CHRIS. LAUER divided by top of uncrowned young head.	Britannia seated, lighthouse at base.	12.8	Copper	Lauer	Fuld p7, #46e
56	DIAMOND JUBILEE LAUER NURNBERG <u>1897</u> to left of young head.	FARTHING (curved) Britannia seated Lighthouse & ship LAUER in exerge.	12.8	Copper	Lauer	Spink #31 Fuld p6, #44
57	IMITATION L CHR LAUER NURNBERG Jubilee head.	" (Magnay does not mention exerge)	-	Copper	Lauer	Spink #46
58	"	" 25% inverted. -	-	Brass	Lauer	Spink #46

1/1000 th Pound (or 1.0417 farthing, or 1/4.1667 penny, or miniature model mille)

This denomination is listed because the pieces have been described as miniature (19 & 20 mm). Other odd denominations not described as miniature, such as 1/10 th shilling, 5 farthings, etc., are not listed here but may be found in Batty, Volume 3, pages 1169 on.

59	VICTORIA REGINA Filletted bust to left with plated hair and embroid- ered drapery.	MODEL MILLE in 2 lines. Oak & laurel branches to r. & l., crown above. <u>1848</u> below. Medal reverse.	19.0	Copper	-	Drawing# M-27-A Batty # 6780. (Drawing reported that J.Lukas had one in his coll.)
60	"	"	-	Plated	-	Drawing # M-27-B Batty # 6782.
61	"	" but coin reverse.	-	Copper	-	Brewing # M-27-B Batty # 6784.
62	Crowned bust	" but <u>dated 1854</u> .	19.5	-	-	Drawing # M-27-C Peck # 2098 p481.

Mooney

#	Obverse	Reverse	Size	Metal	Issuer	Notes
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1/1000 pound -continued

63	EDWARD VII ALUMINUM KING 1901	1 THOUSANDTHS OF STERLING	20.0	Aluminum	-	E.M.Brehm coll. (See Coins Mag. -Br.- Aug. 1972, page 17.
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1/2 PENNY

The following 15 types (#64 through #80) are 19.5 - 20 mm and were made in two pieces, an outer ring and an 8 mm insert. All were issued by Moore. The single small pieces of 8.5 to 9 mm start at # 79. The single small pieces of 12 to 13 mm start at # 88. Prince of Wales half pence start at # 366.

Mooney #	Outer ring				Insert			Ref.	#
	Obverse	Reverse	Size	Metal	Obv.	Rev.			
					V	R			
64	.HALFPENNY. MODEL (legend covers top $\frac{1}{2}$ of piece)	.HALFPENNY. MODEL (legend covers top $\frac{1}{2}$ of piece)	19.0	Silver	Silver	No <u>dots</u>		Spink # 7 BMC # 2093	
65	"	"	19.5	Copper	Copper	"		Drawing #M-12-A	
66	"	"	"	"	Brass	"		Drawing #M-12-I	
67	"	"	19.5 x 1.3	"	White metal	"		Spink #10 BMC #2096 Coins-Br.-4/72 p 29. Seaby #MC 9 Carnegie coll. Drawing #M-12-B. Batty #6668 A.	
68	"	"	19.5	"	"		Partly impre- ssed.	Drawing #M-12-E Batty #6671 A.	
69	"	"	"	"	Plated	"		Drawing #M-12-C Batty #6669.	

1/2 PENNY - continued

Mooney #	Oute ring				Insert			Ref.	#
	Obverse	Reverse	Size	Metal	Obv.	Rev.			
					Metal	V R	$\frac{1}{2}$		
70	"	"	19.5	Copper	Gilded	"		Drawing #M-12-G. Batty #6672.	
71	"	" but coin reverse.	"	"	Plated	"		Drawing #M-13-A. Batty #6684.	
72	"	"	"	"	Brass	"		Drawing #M-13-B. Batty #6685.	
73	"	" but medal reverse.	"	"	"	<u>Dot after R. only</u>		Drawing #M-12-H. Batty #6677.	
74	"	"	"	"	Copper	<u>Dot after V. & R.</u>		Spink #8. BMC #2094. Seaby #MC 11.	
75	"	" but coin reverse.	-	"	"	"		Spink #11. BMC #2097. Coins-Br-4/72 p29.	
76	"	" but <u>legend does not cover top $\frac{1}{2}$ of piece.</u>	19.9 x 1.4	"	Bräss	"		Spink #9. BMC #2095. Seaby #MC 10. Coins-Br-4/72 p29. Carnegie coll.	
77	"	"	"	"	White metal	"		Coltman coll.	
78	"	but medal reverse.	20.0 x 1.3	"	Brass	"		Carnegie coll.	

See next page for single-metal 1/2 penneys.

Mooney

#	Obverse	Reverse	Size	Metal	Issuer	Notes
<u>1/2 PENNY</u> - continued						
79	V R divided by truncation.	MODEL D 1848 1/2 medal reverse.	8.5 x .9	Brass	Moore	Spink # 12.
80	"	"	8.0	White metal	Moore	Spink # 12.
81	"	"	8.0	Copper	Moore	Drawing #M-18-D.
82	V. R. divided by truncation.	" coin reverse.	8.7 x 1.0	Brass	Moore	Spink # 13. Mooney coll. Drawing #M-18-A * Batty #6712 * *Both say 10mm.
83	" (last dot touches circle)	"	-	Brass	-	Drawing #M-18-B. Batty #6714.
84	"	"	8.7 x 1.7	Silvered brass.	-	Mooney coll. (Found in Prince of Wales box)
85	"	" but medal reverse.	8.9 x 1.2	Brass	Moore	Spink #13. Coltman coll.
86	"	" but coin reverse	8.0	White metal	Moore	Spink #13.
87	"	" but medal reverse.	8.0	White metal	Moore	Spink #13. Drawing #M-18-C. Batty #6715.
88	JMIMATION L.CHR. LAUER divided by top of uncrowned young head.	HALF PENNY Britannia seated Lighthouse & ship LAUER in exerge.	12.8 x .7	Copper	Lauer	Spink #32 Mooney coll.

Mooney

#	Obverse	Reverse	Size	Metal	Issuer	Notes
<u>1/2 PENNY</u> - continued						
89	IMITATION L. CHRIS. LAUER divided by top of uncrowned young head.	Britannia seated, Lighthouse.	12.8	Copper	Lauer	Fuld p6, #46.
90	"	"	12.8	Gun- metal	Lauer	Fuld p6, #46a.
91	"	"	12.8	Gilt	Lauer	Fuld p7, #46f.
92	DIAMOND JUBILEE LAUER NURNBERG 1897 to left of young head.	"	12.8	Copper	Lauer	Fuld p6 #44a. Spink #32.
93	BAVARIEN SPIELMARK divided by un- crowned young head.	ONE HALF PENNY Britannia seated, Lighthouse & ship.	12.6 x .6	Copper	Lauer	Fuld p6 #43. Mooney coll.
94	"	"	12.8	Copper	Lauer	Fuld p6, #43a.
95	EDWARD VII D : G : BRITT : OMN : REX	"	12.6	Copper	Lauer	Fuld p3, #1.
96	EDWARDVS VII : BRITT : REX : .IND : JMP :	HALF PENNY Britannia, Lighthouse & ship. 1902 in exerge.	12.6 x .8	Copper	-	Mooney coll.
97	HALF PENNY surrounded by oak leaves.	Same as obverse.	12.0	Copper	Moore	Spink #14.

PENNY

The first 69 types (#98 through #166) are 22.4 mm in overall diameter and were made in two pieces, an outer ring and a 10.4 mm insert. All were issued by Moore.

The single piece small varieties of 10 to 15 mm start at # 167. The guide on the next page will be helpful in locating all varieties.

GUIDE TO PENNY VARIETIES

Since the penny was such a popular denomination it was apparently issued in greater numbers and varieties (115) than any of the other denominations.

As an aid in quickly identifying specimens the following charts are offered.

BIMETALLIC
98 - 166

Outer ring features Obverse <u>key points</u>	Reverse <u>key points</u>
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1844	98	1844
PENNY	99-134	PENNY
	135-141 147-151	
PENNY cracked	157-161	PENNY cracked
	142-146	
PENNEY	162-166	PENNEY
	152-156	
PENNEY Cracked		PENNEY cracked

MONOMETALLIC
167 - 212

Does not include bi-met.inserts

Obverse <u>key words</u>	Reverse <u>key words</u>
VICTORIA REG:	167-192 MODEL D PENNY
	193-195
VICTORIA BORN	Figure "1"
	196
LAUER etc.	Ornamented "1"
	197-204
TOY MONEY CO.	205 Britannia etc.
	206-208
Edward	St. George
Wreath	210-211 Wreath
Child's head	212 2 HALFPENCE

PENNY

Mooney number	Outer ring			Insert				Medal or coin	References
	Obverse	Reverse	Metal	Metal	The nose points to:	Obverse VICTORIA REG: (Yng. Hd) First ltr. to bust:	Trunc- ation		
98	ONE PENNY 1844	Same as obverse	Copper	Silver	0	1½ mm		Medal	Carnegie coll.
99	ONE PENNY .MODEL. (not cracked)	Same as obverse	Silver	Silver					Spink # 15. BMC # 2089. Seaby MC 5.
100	"	"	Copper	Silver	0	2 mm		Medal	Carnegie coll. Mooney coll.
101	"	"	"	"	0	3 mm		"	Coltman coll.
102	"	"	"	"	R	2 mm		"	Coltman coll.
103	"	"	"	White metal	0	2 mm	long	"	Mooney coll. Spink # 18A(i) BMC 2092. Drewing M-10-1B
104	"	"	"	"	0	2 mm		Light strike	Drewing #M-10-C
105	"	"	"	"	0	1 mm			Drewing M-10-A Batty #6632.
106	"	"	"	"	0	½ mm			Drewing M-10-D
107	"	"	"	"	O R				Spink # 18 B BMC # 2092 Drewing M-6-D Batty #6616.
108	"	"	"	"	O R		square		Spink # 18 B(i) BMC # 2092
109	"	"	"	"	R	1 mm		Coin	Spink #18 C Carnegie coll. Drewing M-2-C Batty #6584.

PENNY - continued

Mooney number	Outer ring		Metal	Metal	Insert			Medal or coin	References
	Obverse	Reverse			The nose points to:	Obverse VICTORIA REG: (Yng. Hd) First ltr. to bust:	Rev. (1) Trunc- ation		
110	"	"	"	"	R	$\frac{1}{2}$ mm		coin	Spink # 18C(i) BMC # 2092. Drewing M-3-B Batty #6569A. Drewing M-5-E
111	"	"	"	"	R	$\frac{1}{2}$ mm Double colon after REG::			
112	"	"	"	"	R	- Double colon after REG::			Drewing M-5-C Batty # 6592
113	"	"	"	"	R	2 mm Double colon after REG::			Drewing M-5-D Drewing M-5-D
114	"	"	"	"	T	2 mm			Drewing M-11-B Batty # 6663.
115	"	"	"	Copper plated with white metal	O	Colon dots close toget- her and close to G.			Drewing M-10-B Batty #6640.
116	"	"	"	"	O R				Drewing M-6-C Batty # 6615.
117	"	"	"	"	O R	Dot instead of colon			Drewing M-8-A Batty #6625.
118	"	"	"	"	R	$1\frac{1}{2}$ mm			Crosby coll. Drewing M-3-A Batty #3569.
119	"	"	Copper gilded	"	R	1 mm		coin	Coltman coll. Drewing M-2-B Batty # 6578.
120	"	"	not gilded	"	-	No colon after G			Brewing M-4-B Batty # 6577.

PENNY - continued

Mooney number	Outer ring			Insert				Medal or coin	Spink #	BMC #
	Obverse	Reverse	Metal	Metal	The nose points to:	Obverse VICTORIA REG: (Yng. Hd) First ltr. to bust:	Trunc- ation			
121	"	"	Copper	Copper	R	2 mm			Spink # 16. BMC 2090 Seaby MC 8 Coltman coll. Drewing M-2-B Batty #6578.	
122	"	"	"	Brass	O	2 mm	long		Spink #17A(i) BMC 2091 Seaby MC 7 Drewing M-3-C Batty #6570.	
123	"	"	"	"	O	2 mm		coin	Coltman coll. Crosby coll.	
124	"	"	"	"	O R				Drewing M-6-A Batty # 6612.	
125	"	"	"	"	O R			coin	Drewing M-6-B Batty #6614.	
126	"	"	"	"	R	1 mm			Spink 17C(i) Carnegie coll. Drewing M-3-C Batty #6570.	
127	"	"	"	"	R	1 mm		coin	Coltman coll. Drewing M-2-A Batty #6568	
128	"	"	"	"	R	$\frac{1}{2}$ mm		coin	Spink 17C(i) BMC 2091	
129	"	"	"	"	- Double colon				Drewing M-5-A Batty #6590.	
130	"	"	"	"	T				Drewing M-11-A Batty # 6662.	

PENNY - continued

Mooney number	Outer ring			Metal	Insert			Medal or coin	References
	Obverse	Reverse	Metal		Obverse VICTORIA REG: (Yng. Hd) The nose points to:	First litr. to bust:	Trunc- ation		
131	"	"	"	"	-				Drawing M-9-A Batty #6626
132	"	"	"	"	-				Drawing M-9B Batty #6629.
133	"	"	"	"	-			Imper- fect	Drawing M-4-A Batty #6574.
134	"	"	"	Brass obv. Plated rev.	R		Double colon after G		Drawing M-5-B Batty #6591.
135	" (Die not cracked)	" <u>Die is cracked</u>	" (copper)	Silver	O	4 mm			Crosby coll.
136	"	"	"	Silver	O	2 mm			Coltman coll.
137	"	"	"	White metal	T	4 mm			Carnegie coll.
138	"	"	"	"	O	2 mm			Coltman coll.
139	"	"	"	"	R	1½ mm			Coltman coll.
140	"	"	"	Brass	O	1½ mm			Coltman coll.
141	"	"	"	"	R	1 mm		coin	Coltman coll.
142	"	ONE PENNEY	"	White metal	O	2 mm	long		Spink 20A(i)
143	"	"	"	"	O R				Spink 20B

PENNY - continued

Mooney number	Outer ring			Insert				Medal or coin	References
	Obverse	Reverse	Metal	Metal	Obverse VICTORIA REG: (Yng. Hd) The nose points to:	First ltr. to bust:	Trunc- ation		
144	"	" (<u>EY</u>)	"	"	O R		Square		Spink 20B(i)
145	"	"	"	"	R	1 mm			Spink 20C
146	"	"	"	"	R	$\frac{1}{2}$ mm		coin	Spink 20C(i)
147	" <u>Die is cracked</u>	-NNY (Die not cracked)	"	White metal	O	2 mm			Spink 18A BMC #2092.
148	"	"	"	"	O	2 mm	Long		Spink 18A(i) BMC #2092.
149	"	"	"	"	R	1 mm			Spink 18C BMC #2092.
150	"	"	"	"	R	$\frac{1}{2}$ mm			Spink 18C(i) BMC #2092.
151	"	"	"	"	R	Almost touch.			Spink 18C(ii)
152	"	-EY <u>Die is cracked</u>	"	"	O	2 mm			Spink 20A
153	"	"	"	"	O	2 mm	Long		Spink 20A(i)
154	"	"	"	"	R	1 mm			Spink 20C
155	"	"	"	"	R	$\frac{1}{2}$ mm			Spink 20C(i)
156	"	"	"	"	R	Almost touch			Spink 20C(ii)

PENNY - continued

Mooney number				Insert				Medal or coin	References
	Outer ring			Obverse			Rev.		
	Obverse	Reverse	Metal	Metal	The nose points to:	First ltr. to bust:	Trunc- ation	(1)	
157	ONE PENNEY MODEL. Die <u>not</u> <u>cracked.</u>	ONE PENNY MODEL. Die <u>not</u> <u>cracked.</u>	Copper	White metal	O	2 mm	Long		Spinks 19A(i) BMC #2092A.
158	"	"	"	"	O R				Spink 19B.
159	"	"	"	"	O R		Square		Spink 19B(i) BMC #2092A
160	"	"	"	"	R	1mm			Spink 19C BMC # 2092A
161	"	"	"	"	R	$\frac{1}{2}$ mm			Spink 19C(i) BMC #2092A.
162	" but <u>Die is</u> <u>cracked.</u>	"	"	"	O	2 mm			Spink 19A BMC #2092A
163	"	"	"	"	O	2 mm	Long		Spink 19A(i) BMC #2092A.
164	"	"	"	"	R	1 mm			Spink 19C BMC #2092A.
165	"	"	"	"	R	$\frac{1}{2}$ mm			Spink 19C(i) BMC #2092A
166	"	"	"	"	R	Almost touch			Spink 19C(ii). BMC # 2092A.

Mooney

#	Obverse	Reverse	Size	Metal	Issuer	Notes
<u>PENNY</u> - continued						
167	Young head No crown <u>Nose points to O</u> Legend begins 2 mm from bust. VICTORIA REG: No denticles	MODEL D PENNY 18 1 48 <u>16</u> crosslines in 1 4 does not touch 1 Denticles	10.7 x 1.2	Copper	Moore	Spink 21A Mooney coll.
168	"	"	10.9 x 1.1	Brass		Coltman coll.
169	" but legend begins 1 mm from bust	"	10.2 x 1.1	White metal		Coltman coll.
170	"	"	10.0	White metal	Moore	Spink 22A.
171	" but <u>Nose points</u> <u>between O & R</u>	"	10.0	Brass	Moore	Spink 21B. Seaby MC 12.
172	"	" but rotated 40°	10.0	Brass	Moore	Spink 21B.
173	"	" but not rotated	10.0	White metal	Moore	Spink 22B. Seaby MC 13.
174	"	" but <u>22</u> crosslines in 1.	10.5	Brass		Drewing M-17-A.
175	" but <u>Nose points to R.</u> Denticled.	" but <u>20</u> crosslines in 1 4 touches 1.	10.7 x 1.2	Silv- ered brass	Moore	Mooney coll.
176	" but <u>Nose points to OR.</u>	" but <u>4</u> does not touch 1.	10.6 x 1.1	Brass		Coltman coll.

Mooney

#	Obverse	Reverse	Size	Metal	Issuer	Notes
PENNY - continued						
177	" but <u>3 die scratches</u> <u>at lower throat</u>	"	10.5 x 1.0	Silv- ered brass		Coltman coll.
178	" but <u>Nose points to RI</u>	"	10.0	White metal	Moore	Spink 22D.
179	" but <u>Nose points to OR</u>	"	10.7 x 1.1	Silv- ered brass		Coltman coll.
180	" but <u>Nose points to O</u>	"	10.2 x .9	Brass		Coltman coll.
181	" (but Batty does not give let- ters to which nose points) <u>R touches</u> <u>hair.</u>	" <u>12 crosslines in 1</u> coin reverse.	13.0	Brass		Drawing M-15-A. Batty # 6689.
182	"	" but medal reverse.	13.0	Brass		Drawing M-15-B. Batty # 6690.
183	"	"	13.0	Plated		Drawing M-15-C. Batty # 6691.
184	" but <u>R does not touch</u> <u>hair.</u>	"	13.0	Plated		Drawing M-15-D. Batty # 6692.
185	" (but Batty does not say if R touches hair)	" but <u>14 crosslines in 1</u>	13.0	Plated		Drawing M-15-E. Batty # 6693.
186	"	"	13.0	Brass		Drawing M-15-F. Batty # 6695.
187	"	but <u>16 crosslines in 1.</u>	13.0	Brass		Drawing M-15-G. Batty # 6698.

Mooney #	Obverse	Reverse	Size	Metal	Issuer	Notes
<u>PENNY</u> - continued						
188	"	" but <u>20</u> crosslines in 1. Coin reverse.	13.0	Plated		Drawing M-15-H
189	"	"	13.0	Brass		Drawing M-15-I Batty # 6700.
190	"	" but <u>22</u> crosslines in 1.	13.0	Plated		Drawing M-15-J
191	" but <u>nose points to O.</u>	"	13.0	Plated		Drawing M-15-K Batty # 6705.
192	"	"	13.0	Brass		Drawing M-15-L Batty # 6706.
193	"	<u>The figure "1"</u> with <u>22</u> crosslines.	10.5	White metal		Drawing M-17-B
194	"	" but with <u>32</u> crosslines.	13.0	Brass		Drawing M-16-B Batty # 6708.
195	" but <u>nose points to R.</u>	"	13.0	Brass		Drawing M-16-A Batty # 6707.
196	VICTORIA BORN MAY 21, 1819.	Ornamented 1	13.0	Brass		Drawing M-16-C Batty # 6709.
197	IMITATION L. CHR. LAUER divided by top of uncrowned young head	ONE PENNY Britannia seated Lighthouse & ship LAUER in exerge.	12.9 x .7	Copper	Lauer	Spink # 33 Mooney coll.
198	IMITATION L. CHRIS. LAUER divided by top of uncrowned young head.	Britannia seated. Lighthouse	12.7	Copper	Lauer	Fuld p6, #46b
199	"	"	12.7	Gun metal	Lauer	Fuld p6, #44c

Mooney #	Obverse	Reverse	Size	Metal	Issuer	Notes
<u>PENNY</u> - continued						
200	"	"	12.8	Gun metal	Lauer	Fuld p7, #46g
201	"	"	12.9	Copper	Lauer	Fuld p6, #46d
202	DIAMOND JUBILEE LAUER NURNBERG 1897 to left of young head.	"	12.8	Copper	Lauer	Fuld p6, #44b
203	L. CHR. LAUER NURNBERG	ONE PENNY Britannia seated Lighthouse & ship LAUER in exerge.	12.9	Copper	Lauer	Spink #34 Mooney coll.
204	" but spelled NUR <u>D</u> BERG	"	-	Copper	Lauer	Spink #34
205	D & CO. TOY MONEY Young head	Britannia seated Lighthouse	13.0	Copper	-	Fuld p6, #45 says 1880-1 No rim.
206	Edward VII LUDW: CHRIST: LAUER. NURNBERG. MADE IN. GERMANY	ONE PENNY Britannia seated. Lighthouse & ship LAUER in exerge.	12.9 x .8	Copper	Lauer	Spink #75 Mooney coll.
207	EDWARD VII D G BRITT OMN REX	" (no date)	-	Copper	Lauer	Spink #76
208	EDWARDVS VII D:G: BRITT: OMN: REX	"	12.6 x .8	Copper	-	Mooney coll,
209	IM. OF. ONE PENNY LAUER. NURNBERG. MADE IN GERMANY	St.George & dragon	12.8	Copper	Lauer	Fuld p3, #5
210	ONE PENNY Surrounded by oak leaves	ONE PENNY Surrounded by oak leaves	15.0	Copper	Moore	Spink #23

Mooney

<u>#</u>	<u>Obverse</u>	<u>Reverse</u>	<u>Size</u>	<u>Metal</u>	<u>Issuer</u>	<u>Notes</u>
<u>PENNY</u> - continued						
211	"	"	15.0	Brass	-	Fuld p7, #48.
212	Child's head to r. S G O below H.R.H. ALBERT. P.W.	2 HALFPENCE MAKE 1 PENNY	13.9 x 1.7	Copper	-	Reeded edge. Coltman coll.

THREE PENCE

213	GEORGE IV .M.B.R. Bust left 1826 below	I. FELLOWS. WOLVERHAMPTON. 3 in center	13.4 x .9	Brass	-	Plain edge. Coltman coll.
214	Young head of Victoria. No date. IMITATION L. CHR. LAUER, NURNBERG	3 under crown within wreath. Coin reverse. <u>No date.</u>	12.8	Iron	Lauer	Fuld p4. #19. Spink #35
215	"	"	12.8	Plated iron	Lauer	Fuld p4, #19a.
216	Jubilee head. L CHR LAUER NURNBERG	" but <u>dated 18 87</u>	-	-	Lauer	Spink #47.
217	Jubilee head. IMITATION L. CHR. LAUER, NURNBERG	"	12.8	Iron	Lauer	Fuld p5, #34.

Mooney #	Obverse	Reverse	Size	Metal	Issuer	Notes
<u>THREE PENCE</u> - continued						
218	"	"	Regular thickness (.8 mm ?)	Plated iron	Lauer	Fuld p5, #34a. (words are Fuld's guess is mine).
219	"	"	Thin (.6 mm?)	Plated iron	Lauer	"
220	"	"	Very thin (.4 mm?)	Plated iron	Lauer	"
221	Jubilee head L CHR LAUERS MARK COUNTER	3 under crown within wreath. <u>No date.</u> Rotated 25°	-	-	Lauer	Spink #49.
222	L. CHRI. LAUER'S MARK COUNTER	"	13.3	Plated iron	Lauer	Fuld p6 #35.
223	DIAMOND JUBILEE LAUER NURNBERG Head divides 18 97	3 under crown within wreath <u>divides 18 87</u>	13.0	Plated iron	Lauer	Spink #64. Fuld p5, #26.
224	"	" but date is <u>18 97</u>	-	-	Lauer	Spink #64.
225	Old head	-	-	White metal	-	Seaby MC 35.
226	Edward VII LUDW. CHRIST: LAUER. NURNBERG. MADE IN GERMANY	" but date is <u>19 02</u>	12.8 x .8	Plated iron	Lauer	Spink #77. Fuld p3, #6. Mooney coll.
227	Horseshoe within wreath	" but <u>no date</u>	16.3 x .8	Plated brass	-	Mooney coll.

Mooney #	Obverse	Reverse	Size	Metal	Issuer	Notes
<u>FOUR PENCE</u>						
228	Young head. IMITATION L CHR LAUER NURNBERG	FOUR PENCE Britannia seated Lighthouse & ship LAUER in exerge. Coin reverse.	-	-	Lauer	Spink #36.
229	" but IMITATION L. CHRIS. LAUER	CORONATION MODEL	12.8	Plated iron	Lauer	Fuld p4, #17.
<u>SIX PENCE</u>						
230	Young head, large SPIEL MARKE in beaded circle.	SIX PENCE under crown within wreath. Coin reverse.	12.8	Plated iron	-	Mooney coll.
231	Young head JMITATION L.CHR. LAUER NURNBERG No date <u>No die break.</u>	"	12.8 x .8	Plated iron	Lauer	Spink #37 Fuld p4, #19b. Mooney coll.
232	" but <u>broken die.</u>	"	12.8	Plated iron	Lauer	Fuld p4, #19c.
233	" but <u>jubilee head,</u> <u>no die break.</u>	"	-	-	Lauer	Spink #51.
234	Jubilee head. IMITATION OF A HALF SHILLING	L. CHR. LAUER NURNBERG Shield below crown with- in garter. 1887	12.8 x .7	Plated iron	Lauer	Spink #50. Mooney coll.
235	"	" but L. <u>CHRIS.</u> LAUER	12.8	Plated iron	Lauer	Fuld p5, #31.
236	"	"	12.6	Iron	Lauer	Fuld p5, #33.

Mooney

#	Obverse	Reverse	Size	Metal	Issuer	Notes
<u>SIX PENCE</u> - continued						
237	DIAMOND JUBILEE HALF SHILLING Jubilee head divides 1897	L. CHR. LAUER Shield below crown within garter. 1887	12.7 x .8	Plated iron	Lauer	Spink #65. Mooney coll.
238	EDWARD VII D G BRITT OMN REX	IMIT OF A HALF SHILLING Shield below crown.	-	-	Lauer	Spink #78.
239	EDWARDVS VII BRITT: REX: JND: IMP:	SIX PENCE below crown within wreath.	12.6 x .7	Plated iron	-	Mooney coll.
240	LUDW. CHRIST: LAUER. NURNBERG. MADE IN GERMANY	IMIT: OF. A. HALF. SHILLING Shield below crown within garter.	12.8 x .7	Plated iron	Lauer	Reeded edge. Mooney coll. Fuld, p3, #7.
241	SIX PENCE surrounded by oak leaves.	Same as obverse.	11.0	Copper	Moore	Spink #24.

SHILLING

242	Young head. IMITATION L. CHR. LAUER. NURNBERG	ONE SHILLING under crown within wreath. Coin reverse.	12.8 x .8	Plated iron	Lauer	Spink #38. Fuld p4, #19d. Mooney coll.
243	"	IMITATION OF ONE SHILLING Shield below crown	13.0	Brass	Lauer	Reeded edge. Fuld p4, #20.
244	D & CO TOY MONEY Young head	Value beneath crown 1880	13.0	Brass	-	Fuld p4, #24.
245	Jubilee head. IMITATION OF ONE SHILLING	L. CHR. LAUER NURNBERG 1887 Shield below crown within garter.	12.8 x .8	Plated iron	Lauer	Spink #52. Mooney coll.

Mooney #	Obverse	Reverse	Size	Metal	Issuer	Notes
<u>SHILLING</u> - continued						
246	"	" but <u>no date</u>	-	-	Lauer	Spinks #52.
247	Jubilee head IM: OF.: L: CHR: LAUER. NURNBERG. MADE IN GERMANY	IMITATION OF ONE SHILLING Shield beneath crown.	-	Plated iron	Lauer	Fuld p5, #28.
248	Jubilee head. L: CHR: LAUER NURNBERG	"	-	Plated iron	Lauer	Fuld p6, #36.
249	DIAMOND JUBILEE ONE SHILLING Jubilee head divides 18 97	L CHR LAUER NURNBERG Shield under crown within garter.	-	-	Lauer	Spink #66
250	"	" but CHRIS	12.8	Plated iron	Lauer	Fuld p6, #40.
251	EDWARD VII D G BRITT OMN REX	IM OF ONE SHILLING 3 shields in form of trefoil within garter. 1902	-	-	Lauer	Spink #79
252	EDWARD VII REI GRAI	FED: DEF: IND SHILLING	12.5	Plated iron	-	Fuld p3, #2.
253	"	L. CHRIS. LAUER NURNBERG Shield under crown within garter. 1902	12.5	Plated iron	Lauer	Fuld p3, #2.
254	LUDW. CHRST: LAUER. NURNBERG MADE IN GERMANY	3 shields, crown above, 2 crossed scepter (HONISE VI PENCE) around shield. 1902	12.9	Iron	Lauer	Reeded edge. Fuld p3, #9.
255	"	4 shields.	12.9	Plated iron	Lauer	Reeded edge. Fuld p3, #10.

<u>#</u>	<u>Obverse</u>	<u>Reverse</u>	<u>Size</u>	<u>Metal</u>	<u>Issuer</u>	<u>Notes</u>
<u>SHILLING</u> - continued						
256	ONE SHILLING Surrounded by oak leaves.	Same as obverse.	12.0	-	Moore	Spink #25.
257	"	"	12.8	Iron	-	Fuld p7, #48a.
258	H.R.H. ALBERT	12 PENCE MAKE ONE SHILLING	-	Copper	Moore	Seaby MC 21.
<u>TWO SHILLINGS (or FLORIN)</u>						
259	GOD SAVE THE QUEEN Britannia standing in boat proceeding left. Superimposed is young head of Victoria within a circle. <u>A & M in exerge.</u>	MODEL 2 SHILLINGS crown above. wreath at sides.	26.5 x 1.7	Brass	Allen & Moore	Coltman coll
260	" but no A & M in exg.	" A & M in exerge.	-	-	Allen & Moore	Illustrated in Spink's Numis- matic Circular Vol. 6, p2789.
261	Gothic head. L. CHR. LAUERS MARK COUNTER	ONE FLORIN ONE TENTH OF A POUND Crowned shield, emblems in qtrs.	-	-	Lauer	Spink #45 Seaby MC 25.
262	Gothic head. L. CHR. Lauer NURNBERG	"	12.8 x .8	Plated iron	Lauer	Mooney coll.
263	Gothic head D & CO. TOY MONEY	L. CHRIS LAUER NURNBERG Shield below crown within garter.	12.8	Plated iron	Lauer	Fuld p4, #25.
264	"	"	13.0	Nickel	Lauer	Fuld p4, #25a.

#	Obverse	Reverse	Size	Metal	Issuer	Notes
TWO SHILLINGS (Or FLORIN) - continued						
265	Jubilee head D & COS TOY MONEY	IMIT: OF: TWO SHILLG: 1887 Crowned shields with scepters in quarters.	-	-	Lauer	Spink #55.
266	Jubilee head. L: CHR: LAUER NURNBERG	"	12.8 x .8	Plated iron	Lauer	Spink #53. Fuld p6 #39. Mooney coll.
267	Jubilee head. L CHR LAUERS MARK COUNTER	ONE FLORIN ONE TENTH OF A POUND Crowned shield, emblems in qtrs.	-	-	Lauer	Spink #54.
268	IMITATION OF (TWO SH or 1FL) Jubilee head.	L. CHRIS. LAUER NURNBERG 1887 Shield below crown within garter.	12.8	Plated iron	Lauer	Fuld p5, #31a.
269	DIAMOND JUBILEE LAUER NURNBERG Head divides 18 97	IMIT: OF: TWO SHILLG: 1887 Crowned shields with scepters in quarters.	12.7	Plated iron	Lauer	Spink #67. Fuld p5, #27.
270	EDWARD VII D G BRITT OMN REX	IM ONE FLORIN TWO SHILLINGS 1902 3 shields with emblems between over 2 scepters within garter. Crown above.	-	-	Lauer	Spink #80.
271	"	IMIT OF TWO SHILLS Same as above but no date.	-	-	Lauer	Spink #81.
272	EDWARDVS VII: BRITT: REX: JND: JMP.	ONE FLORIN TWO SHILLINGS 1902 Britannia standing.	12.6 x .7	Plated iron	-	Mooney coll.

<u>#</u>	<u>Obverse</u>	<u>Reverse</u>	<u>Size</u>	<u>Metal</u>	<u>Issuer</u>	<u>Notes</u>
<u>TWO SHILLINGS (or FLORIN) - continued</u>						
273	LUDW. CHRIST: LAUER MADE IN GERMANY	TWO. SHILLINGS. ONE FLORIN 1902 4 shields within garter, crown above.	12.8 x .8	Plated iron	Lauer	Reeded edge. Fuld p3, #14.
274	"	" but 3 shields, crossed scepters, crown above.	12.8 x .8	Plated iron	Lauer	Reeded edge. Fuld p3, #14. Mooney coll.
275	LUDW. CHRIST: LAUER. NURNBERG. MADE IN GERMANY	"	12.9	Plated iron	Lauer	Reeded edge. Fuld p3, #8.
276	"	" but spelled SHILLINGG	12.9	Iron	Lauer	Reeded edge. Fuld p3, #8a.
277	TWO SHILLING Surrounded by oak leaves.	Same as obverse.	15.3 x .7	-	Moore	Spink #26 Mooney coll.
<u>TWO AND ONE HALF SHILLINGS (or HALF CROWN)</u>						
278	Young head. L CHR LAUERS MARK COUNTER	IMITATION OF A HALF CROWN Shield under crown within wreath. Coin rev.			Lauer	Spink #39
279	Young head. L. CHR. LAUER'S MARK COUNTER	JMITATION OF A HALF CROWN Shield under crown within wreath. Coin rev.	12.8 x .7	Plated iron	Lauer	Crosby coll.
280	" but CHRI	"	12.8	Plated iron	Lauer	Fuld p4, #22a.

#	Obverse	Reverse	Size	Metal	Issuer	Notes
<u>TWO AND ONE HALF SHILLINGS (or HALF CROWN) - continued</u>						
281	L: CHR: LAUER NURNBERG Jubilee head.	IMITATION OF A HALF CROWN 1887 NURNBERG Shield under crown within garter.	12.8	Plated iron	Lauer	Fuld p6, #39c. Spink #56. Mooney coll.
282	"	" but <u>ROWN</u>	-	-	Lauer	Spink #56.
283	DIAMOND JUBILEE LAUER NURNBERG Head divides 18 87	IMITATION OF 1887 A HALF <u>ROWN</u> LAUER NURNBERG around garter shield.	-	-	Lauer	Spinks #68.
284	EDWARD VII D G BRITT OMN REX	IMITATION OF HALF CROWN 1902 Crowned shield within garter.	-	-	Lauer	Spink # 82.
285	LUDW. CHRST: LAUER. NURNBERG. MADE IN GERMANY Edward VII	Spade type shield.	12.9	Plated iron	Lauer	Fuld p3, #12.
286	LUDW: <u>CHRIST</u> : LAUER. NURNBERG. MADE. IN. GERMANY Edward VII	IMITATION OF HALF CROWN 1902 Spade type shield under crown.	12.8 x .7	Iron	Lauer	Reeded edge. Mooney coll.
287	2½ SHILLING Surrounded by oak leaves.	Same as obverse.	16.2 x .8	Plated iron	Moore	Spink #27 Fuld p7, #48b. Mooney coll.

FOUR SHILLINGS (or DOUBLE FLORIN)

288	Gothic head VICTORIA REGINA	4 crowned shields with scepters and emblems.	12.0	Brass	Moore	Spink #28.
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<u>#</u>	<u>Obverse</u>	<u>Reverse</u>	<u>Size</u>	<u>Metal</u>	<u>Issuer</u>	<u>Notes</u>
<u>FOUR SHILLINGS (or DOUBLE FLORIN) - continued</u>						
289	Jubilee head. L: CHR: LAUER. NURNBERG	IMIT: OF: FOUR SHILLG 1887 4 crowned shields with scepters.	12.9 x .7	Plated iron	Lauer	Spink #57. Fuld p6, # 39a
290	"	"	"	Gilded	Lauer	Coltman coll.
291	DIAMOND JUBILEE LAUER NURNBERG Jubilee head divides 18 97	IMIT: OF: 1887 FOUR SHILLG 4 crowned shields with scepters. Coin reverse.	12.7 x .7	Plated iron	Lauer	Spink #69. Mooney coll.
292	EDWARD VII D G BRITT OMN REX	IMIT OF FOUR SHILLS 1902 4 crowned shields with scepters.	-	-	Lauer	Spink #83.
293	LUDW. CHRST: LAUER. NURNBERG. MADE IN GERMANY Edward VII	4 crowned shields with scepters and emblems.	12.8	Plated iron	Lauer	Reeded edge. Fuld p3, #11.

CROWN (or FIVE SHILLINGS or $\frac{1}{4}$ POUND or $\frac{1}{4}$ SOVEREIGN)

294	George IV L: CHR. LAUERS MARK COUNTER	St.George & dragon COUNTER in exerge.	12.8 x .8	Plated iron	Lauer	Spink #87. Mooney coll.
295	H M G M QUEEN VICTORIA 1849 Young head.	MODEL QUARTER SOVEREIGN around crowned shield. Coin reverse.	12.0	-	Moore	Spink #30. Seaby MC 14.
296	Gothic head QUEEN VICTORIA	MODEL QUARTER SOVEREIGN Crown	-	Brass	-	Seaby MC 16.
297	IM OF ONE CROWN L CHR LAUER Jubilee head.	St.George & dragon 1887 in exerge.	12.9	Plated iron	Lauer	Spink #58.

#	Obverse	Reverse	Size	Metal	Issuer	Notes
<u>CROWN</u> (or FIVE SHILLINGS or $\frac{1}{4}$ POUND or $\frac{1}{4}$ SOVEREIGN) - continued						
298	IM: OF ONE CROWN L: CHR: LAUER Jubilee head	St.George & dragon NURNBERG in exerge.	12.8 x .7	Plated iron	Lauer	Fuld p5, #32g. Mooney coll.
299	IM OF ONE CROWN LAUER NURNBERG MADE IN GERMANY Edward VII.	St.George & dragon. 1902 in exerge	-	-	Lauer	Spink #84.
300	IM OF: ONE CROWN L: CHR: LAUER NURNBERG MADE IN GERMANY Edward VII	St.George & dragon	12.8	Plated iron	Lauer	Reeded edge. Fuld p3, #4a.
301	LUDW. CHRS: LAUER. NURNBERG. MADE IN GERMANY Edward VII	St.George & dragon 1902 in exerge.	12.9	Plated iron	Lauer	Reeded edge. Fuld p3, #13.

The remainder of crowns are bimetallic.

Outer ring				Insert				Notes
Obverse	Reverse	Size	Metal	Metal	Obverse	Rev.	Size	

Note: The following do not have PUB: BY H. HYAMS on reverses.

302	VICTORIA QUEEN OF GREAT BRI- TAIN MDCC- 6XLVIII(in old english) outside of an oak wreath. Shamrocks below.	MODEL CROWN (in old english) Minia- ture of St.George & dragon below large garter.	26.5 x 2.2 Copper	Copper	Gothic head. No let- tering.	Four crowned shields	11.0	Seaby MC 3. Drewing M-1-C.
303	11 shamrocks	"	26.9 x 2.2 Brass	Brass	"	"	12.5	Coltman coll.
304	11 shamrocks	"	26.7 x 1.9 Silver plated	Gilded	"	"	12.5	Carnegie coll. Drewing M-1-A.

Outer ring				Insert				Notes
Obverse	Reverse	Size	Metal	Metal	Obverse	Rev.	Size	
CROWN (or FIVE SHILLINGS or $\frac{1}{4}$ POUND or $\frac{1}{4}$ SOVEREIGN) - continued								
305	11 shamrocks	THE NEW MODEL CROWN	Silv- ered	Gilt	"	Shield of England		Seaby MC 2 Pl.
306	Britannia standing l. Hercules r. Dover cliffs & sea below. A & M in exerge.	"	27.0	"	"	VICTORIA REGINA. Gothic head.	"	Drawing M-1-D.
Note: The following <u>do</u> have <u>PUB: BY H. HYAMS</u> on reverses.								
307	VICTORIA QUEEN OF GREAT BRI- TAIN MDCC- CXLVIII(in old english) outside of an oak wreath. Shamrocks below.	MODEL CROWN as in # 302 Legend starts to <u>left</u> <u>side of</u> lowest left circle.	26.7 x 2.2	Silv- ered	Gilt	Gothic head. No let- tering.	Four crowned shields	12.4 Coltman coll.
308	10 shamrocks.	"	26.8 x 1.9	"	"	"	"	12.2 Spink #29. Mooney coll. Drawing M-1-B. Seaby MC2 Des.
309	"	"	26.7 x 2.1	Copper	Copper	"	"	12.3 Coltman coll.
310	9 shamrocks	Legend starts to <u>right</u> <u>side of</u> lowest left circle.	26.7 x 2.1	"	"	"	"	12.4 Coltman coll.

Outer ring				Insert				Notes
Obverse	Reverse	Size	Metal	Metal	Obverse	Rev.	Size	
<u>CROWN</u> (or FIVE SHILLINGS or $\frac{1}{4}$ POUND or $\frac{1}{4}$ SOVEREIGN) - continued								
311	"	" (Not cracked)		Copper	Gilt	"	"	Presumed to exist because of next piece.
312	"	Cracked	26.7 x 2.2	Silvered	"	"	" 12.5	Coltman coll.
313	-	(Not cracked)	26.5	"	Brass	Shield of England	Gothic head. No lettering.	11.0 Spink # 29.
314	Britannia standing l. Hercules r. Dover cliffs & sea below. A & M in exerge.	"	-	"	Gilt	VICTORIA REGINA. Gothic head.	Four crowned shields.	- Seaby MC 1.

Mooney

<u>#</u>	<u>Obverse</u>	<u>Reverse</u>	<u>Size</u>	<u>Metal</u>	<u>Issuer</u>	<u>Notes</u>
<u>HALF SOVEREIGN (or 10 SHILLINGS or $\frac{1}{2}$ POUND or 2 CROWNS)</u>						
315	Young head. TOY COINS BY LAUER	HALF SOVEREINN	-	-	Lauer	Seaby MC 22.
316	Young head. L CHR. LAUER'S MARK COUNTER	JMITION OF A HALF SOVEREIGN Shield under crown. Coin reverse.	13.0 x .7	Brass	Lauer	Reeded edge. Spink #40. Mooney coll.
317	Young head. L. CHRI. LAUER'S MARK COUNTER	"	13.0	Brass	Lauer	Reeded edge. Fuld p4, #23.
318	"	"	13.0	Copper	Lauer	Reeded edge. Fuld p4, #22.
319	Young head. JOHN COOKE & SONS MARK COUNTER	"	13.0	Brass	Cooke	Spink #41. Fuld p4, #15.
320	Jubilee head. L: CHR: LAUER NURNBERG	" but medal reverse.	12.9 x .7	Brass	Lauer	Reeded edge. Mooney coll. Spink #59. Fuld p6, #37.
321	"	" but with date <u>1887</u>	12.8	Brass	Lauer	Reeded edge. Spink #59. Fuld p6, #39b.
322	Jubilee head. IMITATION L CHR LAUER	" but without date. Coin reverse.	-	-	Lauer	Spink #60.
323	"	" but Rev. inverted 25°	-	-	Lauer	Spink #60.
324	DIAMOND JUBILEE LAUER NURNBERG	IMITATION OF A HALF SOVEREIGN 1887 Shield under crown.	-	-	Lauer	Spink #70.

#	Obverse	Reverse	Size	Metal	Issuer	Notes
<u>HALF SOVEREIGN</u> (or 10 SHILLINGS or $\frac{1}{2}$ POUND or 2 CROWNS) - continued						
325	"	IMITATION OF A HALF SOVEREIGN <u>No date.</u> Shield under crown.	12.8 x .7	Brass	Lauer	Plain edge. Spink #70. Mooney coll.
326	"	IMITATION OF A HALF SOVEREIGN 1887 4 shields.	12.8	Brass	Lauer	Fuld p5, #27a.
327	"	L. CHRIS. LAUER NURNBERG Crowned shield in garter.	12.8	Brass	Lauer	Fuld p6, #40a.
328	Old head. BAVARIEN SPIEL MARKE	St George & dragon	12.6	Brass	-	Fuld p6, #41.
329	"	" but <u>dated 1887</u> in exerge.	12.7 x .7	Brass	-	Presumed to exist because of next piece.
330	" but die break across piece from first to last A.	" but die breaks above heads.	12.7 x .7	Brass	-	Fuld p6, #41. Mooney coll.
331	Old head. NURNBURGER SPEIL MUNZE	IMITATION OF A HALF SOVEREIGN 1887	12.5	Brass	-	Fuld p6, #42.
332	Edward VII IM. OF. $\frac{1}{2}$ SOVGN L CHR LAUER. NURNBERG. MADE IN GERMANY	St. George & dragon 1902 in exerge.	12.6	Copper	Lauer	Spink #85. Fuld p3, #5a.
333	IM: OF $\frac{1}{2}$ SOVGN: L: CHR: LAUER. NURNBERG. MADE. IN. GERMANY	"	19.9 x .8	Brass	Lauer	Reeded edge. Mooney coll.

See also the Prince of Wales half sovereigns starting at # 368.

Mooney #	Obverse	Reverse	Size	Metal	Issuer	Notes
<u>SOVEREIGN (or 20 SHILLINGS or 1 POUND or 4 CROWNS)</u>						
334	Young head. IMITATION OF A SOVEREIGN L. CHR. LAUER	St.George & dragon COUNTER in exerge.	13.0 x .7	Brass	Lauer	Reeded edge. Mooney coll. Spink #42.
335	"	"	13.0	Copper	Lauer	Spink #42.
336	" but L. CHRIS. LAUER	"	13.0	Brass	Lauer	Fuld p4, #18.
337	IM. OF. A. SOVEREIGN L. CHRIS: LAUER Young head.	IMITATION OF A SOVEREIGN Crowned shield.	13.0	Brass	Lauer	Reeded edge. Fuld p4, #16.
338	IMITATION L. CHR. LAUER, NURNBERG Young head.	"	13.0	Brass	Lauer	Reeded edge. Fuld p4, #20a.
339	"	St.George & dragon	-	Brass	Lauer	Fuld p4, #21.
340	Jubilee head. IM. OF. A. SOVEREIGN L. CHRIS: LAUER	St.George & dragon NURNBERG in exerge	12.8	Brass	Lauer	Fuld p5, #30. Spink #61.
341	"	"	12.8	Copper	Lauer	Reeded edge. Spink #61. Fuld p5, #32f.
342	"	"	<u>13.0</u>	Copper	Lauer	Reeded edge. Fuld p6, #32h.
343	"	" but 1887 in exerge	12.8	Brass	Lauer	Reeded edge. Spink #61. Fuld p5, #32b.
344	Jubilee head. IMITATION L. CHR. LAUER, NURNBERG	L.CHRIS. LAUER NURNBERG in garter Crowned shield 1887.	13.0	Plated iron	Lauer	Fuld p5, #31b.

#	Obverse	Reverse	Size	Metal	Issuer	Notes
<u>SOVEREIGN</u> (or 20 SHILLINGS or 1 POUND or 4 CROWNS) - continued						
345	Child's head right H. R. H. ALBERT. P. W. S G O beneath bust.	.2. HALF SOVEREIGNS MAKE 1 POUND	10.0 x 1.6	Copper	-	Reeded edge. Coltman coll.
346	"	"	10.0 x 1.6	Brass	-	Reeded edge. Coltman coll.
347	IM OF A SOVGN L CHR LAUER No date	DIAMOND JUBILEE 1897 St.George & dragon. NURNBERG in exerge.	-	-	Lauer	Spink #71.
348	Edward VII IM: OF 1 SOVGN: L: CHR: LAUER. NURNBERG. MADE IN GERMANY	St.George & dragon, 1902 in exerge.	12.8 x .7	Brass	Lauer	Reeded edge. Spink #86. Fuld p3, #4. Mooney coll.
349	EDWARDVS VII BRITT: REX: JND: JMP:	"	12.8	Brassed iron	-	Plain edge. Mooney coll.

See also the Prince of Wales sovereigns starting at # 398.

TWO SOVEREIGNS

350	Jubilee head. IM. OF 2 SOVGN: L: CHR: LAUER	St.George & dragon, 1887 in exerge.	13.0 x .7	Brass	Lauer	Reeded edge. Spink #62. Fuld p5, #32e.
351	"	"	12.9	Gilt	Lauer	Reeded edge. Fuld p5, #32d.
352	" but only one dot after SOVGN.	"	13.0	Gilt	Lauer	Reeded edge. Fuld p5, #32.
353	"	"	12.8	Brass	Lauer	Reeded edge. Fuld p5, #32a.

Mooney #	Obverse	Reverse	Size	Metal	Issuer	Notes
<u>TWO SOVEREIGNS - continued</u>						
354	"	"	12.9	Plated copper	Lauer	Fuld p5, #32c.
355	IM: OF. 2 SOVGN: L: CHR: LAUER. NURNBERG. MADE IN GERMANY	St.George & dragon, NURNBERG in exerge.	-	Plated iron	Lauer	Fuld p5, #29a.
356	" but omits MADE IN GERMANY	"	-	-	Lauer	Spink #62.
357	IM. OF 2 SOVGN L: CHR: LAUER	" but DIAMOND JUBILEE above.	13.0	Gilt	Lauer	Reeded edge. Mooney coll.
<u>FIVE SOVEREIGNS</u>						
358	Jubilee head. IM: OF 5 SOVGN: L: CHR: LAUER	St.George & dragon, 1887 in exerge.	12.5	Brass	Lauer	Reeded edge. Fuld p5, #32j. Spink #63. Seaby MC 27.
359	"	" but 1887 NURNBERG in exerge.	12.9	Brass	Lauer	Reeded edge. Fuld p5, #31i.
360	IM: OF. 5 SOVGN: L. CHR: LAUER. NURNBERG. MADE IN GERMANY Jubilee head.	" but NURNBERG in exerge.	-	Plated iron	Lauer	Fuld p5, #29.
361	IM: OF 5 SOVGN: L: CHR: LAUER	"	12.8 x .7	Brass	Lauer	Plain edge. Mooney coll.

Mooney

<u>#</u>	<u>Obverse</u>	<u>Reverse</u>	<u>Size</u>	<u>Metal</u>	<u>Issuer</u>	<u>Notes</u>
<u>NO VALUE SHOWN (or indicated)</u>						
362	William IV left. L. CHRI. LAUER'S MARK COUNTER	St. George & dragon	12.8	Iron	Lauer	Fuld p7, #47.
363	"	"	12.8	Plated iron	Lauer	Fuld p7, #47a.
364	Draped bust of Victoria facing 3/4 to left VICTORIA QUEEN AND EMPRESS	" but 1902 in exerge.	22.0	Gilt	-	Reeded edge. Drewing M-28-G.
365	EDWARD VII DEI GRATIA REX	L'ENTENTE CORDIALE *1908* Crossed flags of France and Great Britain.	-	Copper	-	Drewing M-28-E. Yarwood (in C.W.)

#	Obverse	Reverse	Size	Metal	Issuer	Notes
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PRINCE OF WALES MODELS

At this point are included pieces which are not "miniature coins" but are models and do have obverses very similar to coins.

A note on the Prince might also be in order here. Queen Victoria's oldest son, Albert Edward, was born on November 9, 1841. The following month he was designated Prince of Wales and Earl of Chester. He was christened in St. George's Chapel, Windsor Castle, on January 25, 1842. Shortly thereafter there arose a series of "Prince of Wales" models and they must have been struck in great profusion.

The obverses show the young queen's head, name and simplified title. The reverses vary but usually show such devices as three plumes, crown, garter, and arms, and mottos ICH DIEN (I serve) and HONI SOIT QUI MAL Y PENSE (Evil to him who evil thinks).

The Prince visited several cities in the United States in 1860. Among them was Pittsburg, Pennsylvania.

In his sixtieth year Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, became Edward VII, King of Great Britain.

PRINCE OF WALES HALF PENCE

366	VICTORIA QUEEN OF GREAT BRIT. LAUER in <u>script</u> on truncation.	Crown under three plumes. Within a garter, HONI QUI MAL Y PENSE	19.0	White metal	Lauer	Drawing M-31-A.
367	VICTORIA QUEEN OF GREAT <u>BRI</u> : LAUER in <u>block</u> letters on trunc.	"	19.2 x 1.8	Brass	Lauer	Plain edge. Mooney coll.

PRINCE OF WALES HALF SOVEREIGNS

368	VICTORIA QUEEN OF GREAT BRITAIN <u>No date.</u> Nose points to <u>T O</u> in VICTORIA	THE PRINCE OF WALES MODEL HALF SOVEREIGN Crowned arms. No date.	20.2 x 1.3	Gilded brass	-	Reeded edge. Carnegie coll.
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Mooney

#	Obverse	Reverse	Size	Metal	Issuer	Notes
PRINCE OF WALES HALF SOVEREIGNS - continued						
369	" but larger letters, nose points to <u>R I</u> in VICTORIA	"	19.8 x 1.2	Gilded brass	-	Reeded edge. Mooney coll.
370	" but nose points to <u>T O</u> in VICTORIA	" but SOVRN	19.7 x 1.2	Bronze	-	Reeded edge. Mooney coll.
371	" but nose points to <u>O R</u> in VICTORIA	"	19.7 x 1.0	Brass	-	Reeded edge. Coltman coll.
372	"	"	19.8 x 1.4	Copper	-	Reeded edge. Coltman coll.
373	" but nose points to <u>2nd I</u> in VICTORIA	"	20.0 x 1.3	Brass	-	Reeded edge. Coltman coll.
374	"	"	20.0	Gilded brass	-	Drawing M-30-E.
375	" but very crude letters.	"	19.8 x .4	Brass	-	Plain edge. Carnegie coll.
376	" but <u>dated 1851</u> , nose points to <u>R</u> in VICTORIA (no crude lettering)	" but SOVRN (RN under- lined)	19.8 x 1.0	Brass	-	Reeded edge. Carnegie coll.
377	" but last 1 in date looks like a 4 backwards.	"	19.7 x .9	Brass	-	Reeded edge. Carnegie coll.
378	" but <u>dated 1853</u> .	"	19.3 x .9	Bronze	-	Reeded edge. Probably exists because of next piece.

Mooney

#	Obverse	Reverse	Size	Metal	Issuer	Notes
PRINCE OF WALES HALF SOVEREIGNS - continued						
379	" but <u>die break</u> through CT to edge above RI	"	19.3 x .9	Bronze	-	Reeded edge. Carnegie coll.
380	" dated 1854, nose points to <u>R I</u> in VICTORIA (no die break)	"	20.0 x 1.1	Gilded brass	-	Reeded edge. Carnegie coll.
381	"	" but coin reverse.	19.0	Brass	-	Drawing M-30-A.
382	" but nose points to <u>2nd I</u> in VICTORIA	" but SOVRN (RN is not underlined)	19.4 x .7	Brass	-	Reeded edge. Mooney coll. Coltman coll.
383	" but dated 1863, nose points to <u>R I</u> in VICTORIA	"	19.3 x .7	Brass	-	Reeded edge. Coltman coll.
384	"	" but <u>R</u> and <u>N</u> are indiv- idually underlined.	20.1 x 1.1	Brass	-	Reeded edge. Mooney coll. Carnegie coll.
385	" but dated 1865	" but coin reverse.	20.0	Brass	-	Reeded edge. Drawing M-30-B.
386	" but dated 1874	" but R N are not under- lined, medal rev.	20.5 x .7	Brass	-	Reeded edge. Carnegie coll.
387	"	" but double circle, 8 patte crosses.	20.0	Brass	-	Drawing M-30-G.
388	" but dated 1875.	As #384 but <u>R</u> <u>N</u> have dots under each letter.	20.2 x .6	Brass	-	Plain edge. Coltman coll.

Mooney

#	Obverse	Reverse	Size	Metal	Issuer	Notes
PRINCE OF WALES HALF SOVEREIGNS - continued						
389	VICTORIA QUEEN OF GREAT BRI Nose points to <u>U</u> in QUEEN	" but <u>RN</u> is underlined, JETON on left, NOTEJ on right.	19.2 x 1.7	Gilded brass	-	Plain edge. Carnegie coll.
390	" but dated 1849, nose points to <u>R</u> in VICTORIA.	" but no JETON or NOTEJ	19.6 x 1.0	Gilded brass	-	Reeded edge. Coltman coll.
391	VICTORIA DEI GRATIA 1872, nose points to <u>T O</u> in VICTORIA.	" but SOVN	19.5 x 1.2	Brass	-	Reeded edge. Mooney coll.
392	"	"	19.5 x 1.3	Bronze	-	Reeded edge. Coltman coll.
393	"	"	19.5 x 1.2	Copper	-	Reeded edge. Coltman coll.
394	" but date is right of center of bust.	"	19.3 x 1.1	Bronze	-	Reeded edge. Coltman coll.
395	" but date is centered, nose points to <u>O</u> in VICTORIA.	"	19.5 x 1.0	Brass	-	Reeded edge. Coltman coll.
396	" but date is right of center of bust, die is cracked through E of DEI	"	19.6 x 1.0	Brass	-	Reeded edge. Coltman coll.
397	VICTORIA REGINA	"	18.5	Brass	-	Drawing M-30-F.

#	Obverse	Reverse	Size	Metal	Issuer	Notes
<u>PRINCE OF WALES SOVEREIGNS</u>						
398	VICTORIA QUEEN OF GREAT BRITAIN Nose points to space between 1st two words.	Plumed crown within garter.	23.2 x 1.5	Gilded brass	-	Reeded edge. Carnegie coll.
399	VICTORIA REGINA Nose points to <u>O R</u> in VICTORIA.	THE PRINCE OF WALES MODEL SOVRN	22.1 x 1.2	Gilded brass	-	Reeded edge. Carnegie coll.
400	"	" but coin reverse	21.5	Brass	-	Drawing M-29-C.
401	" but <u>dated 1848</u> , and nose points to <u>O</u> in VICTORIA, <u>A & M</u> beneath bust.	" but SOVRN, crowned arms. Medal rev.	22.0 x 1.3	Brass	Allen & Moore	Reeded edge. Coltman coll. Drawing M-29-A.
402	" but <u>dated 1849</u> , nose points to <u>O R</u> in VICTORIA, (<u>A & M</u> under bust)	"	22.0 x 1.3	Copper	Allen & Moore	Reeded edge. Carnegie coll. Drawing M-29-B.
403	" but nose points to <u>O</u> in VICTORIA, <u>no A & M</u> . (dated 1849)	" but no crowned arms. Within garter a person on horse- back to left.	22.3 x 1.2	Brass	-	Reeded edge. Coltman coll.

THE BOXES

Undoubtedly some of the miniature coins (and perhaps some medalettes) were provided in sets contained in small circular two-piece metal boxes which themselves resemble coins.

Various authors cite with certainty, sometimes quoting other authors and listings, those pieces which were arranged in a set in a particular box (giving scant attention to describing the box itself). In some cases these authors disagree with each other.

In view of the interchangeability of denominations (restricted only by diameter and number of pieces), the ease of substituting medals for models, and the interchangeability of top and bottom pieces of some of the boxes themselves, it is difficult to describe with certainty the original sets and the boxes in which they were sold or presented. Indeed a particular box may have been used for different sets on different occasions.

Nevertheless, the boxes that I know of, and notes on each, are described as follows;

Mooney number	Obverse (lid)	Reverse (bottom)	Material	Size in mm		Notes
				Top	Bot.	
M B-1	WINDSOR CASTLE in exerge. <u>2 tree trunks</u> at right.	Royal family coat of arms. <u>QUI</u> in legend <u>is right of</u> <u>center.</u>	Gilded brass	23.5 x 2.2	23.0 x 4.3	Mooney coll. Contained medals of Victoria and family when obt- ained.
M B-2	" but <u>1 tree trunk</u> at right.	" but <u>QUI</u> in legend <u>is centered.</u>	"	23.5 x 2.0	23.0 x 4.2	" (Ex Woodside coll.)
M B-3	Three miners. CALIFORNIA. 1849 in exerge	WINDSOR CASTLE in exerge. <u>1 tree trunk</u> at right.	Brass	?	23.5	Fuld coll. "American Game Counters" p8, Box - 2.
M B-4	3 plumes in a crown. Ribbons on both sides. ICH on one, DIEN on other.	THE PRINCE OF WALES BOX within decor- ative circle.	Silvered Brass	17.1 x 1.7	16.3 x 5.2	Mooney coll. Contained 1/4 Far., 1/2 d, & 1 d when obtained. Yarwood says it originally held 1, 1/2, 1/4 d. & in a similar box: 1/4, 1/8, 1/16 Far. Batty adds a model mille.

<u>Mooney number</u>	<u>Obverse (lid)</u>	<u>Reverse (bottom)</u>	<u>Material</u>	<u>Size in mm</u>		<u>Notes</u>
				<u>Top</u>	<u>Bot.</u>	
M B-5	QUEEN VICTORIA divided by gothic head to left.	Same as obverse	Silvered brass	12.0 x ?	? x 3.5	Drawing's list of pieces in Fuld coll. # 4 A. He says it originally contain- ed tokens. (medals?)
M B-6	"	"	"	14.0 x 2.0	13.2 x 2.9	Mooney coll. Empty when obtained. Thinness would seem to limit contents to 3 pieces.
M B-7	H.M.G.M. QUEEN VICTORIA divid- ed by gothic head to left.	THE QUEEN'S SCENT BOX	"	13.8 x 1.5	13.4 x 2.9	Coltman collection.
M B-8	PRINCE ALBERT Divided by long bust of Albert to right.	PRINCE ALBERT'S SNUFF BOX	"	13.8 x 1.6	13.3 x 2.8	Coltman collection.



JOSEPH MOORE OF BIRMINGHAM

Joseph Moore (1817 - 1892) was an inventive, artistic, and enterprising producer of miniatures of the coins of Great Britain - among other things. He was a die sinker of considerable talent as well as an astute businessman. He cut dies for buttons, medals, models, patterns, and coins. (He produced the dies for the cent and half cent of Sarawak for the Birmingham mint)

He was born in Birmingham on February 17, 1817. His father, suffering from an old war wound, became an invalid unable to work. So, when he was only ten years old, Joseph persuaded his family to allow him to work in the shop of a silversmith. Here he learned to draw. Later he was apprenticed to die sinkers Thomas Halliday and W. J. Taylor. He had a particular affection for medal work but he had to content himself with button dies at first since they were so much in demand.

While still a young man he started in business for himself beginning with the buttons since that was where the money was at that time. His first shop was in an attic. At age 27, in 1844, he designed a model penny about the size of a farthing as an improvement over the large, heavy and cumbersome coin then current. He sent this and later patterns to the mint for approval but they were not adopted.

His buttons were the mainstay of his early life. He produced elaborate designs and developed a method of making the dies that greatly reduced their breakage. In 1851 he won the prize for buttons at the Great Exposition of that year.

Meanwhile he produced medals, tokens, and models. These models, although they did not receive mint approval, did capture the fancy of the public and there was a sizeable demand for them. Wyon, die sinker at the mint, when he visited Moore concerning his die making methods, remarked that the models had become so popular that he had to advertise the fact that they were not government issues.

During his business career Moore became a member of the firm to which he had been apprenticed, W. James Taylor. Later he joined with Allen to form Allen & Moore, the firm whose initials A & M were added to so many tokens and medals. Later the business became Joseph Moore of Summer Lane, Birmingham.

Moore's work was so respected and admired by his peers that he was frequently commissioned by such famous houses as Elkington and Co., Collis and Co., Hyams, Heaton, Hicks, and the Birmingham Mint itself. D. T. Batty knew him well and characterized him as "the celebrated practical medalist of Birmingham" (Batty Vol.III p 1003).

Joseph Moore died in Birmingham where he was born, raised and employed all his life, in September 1892 at age 75.

ALLEN & MOORE

Allen and Moore was a partnership that did business at Great Hampton Row in Birmingham and, as a continuous firm, set a record in general diesinking. Little is known of the partner Allen but Joseph Moore himself is believed to have cut many of the dies that bear the distinctive mark "A & M".

Examples of the work of this issuer are the Prince of Wales Model Sovereign dated 1849 (M 401, 402), a beautiful Model 2 Shillings piece depicting Britannia standing in a boat, (M 259), and an unusual Model Crown showing Britannia, Hercules, cliffs of Dover, and the sea (M 306, 314).

The business was eventually taken over by Moore who changed it's name and location to Joseph Moore, Summer lane, Birmingham.

H. HYAMS & CO.

Hyam Hyams & Company was a firm that produced medals, jetons, and other works of medallic art during the early part of Queen Victoria's reign. It also sold medals etc. produced by others. It's shop was located on the south side of Cornhill, about two doors from Gracechurch Street in London.

It was the practice in those days to subcontract work when one's own die cutters were busy, when a particular skill was required, or when it was financially expedient to do so. The firm still provided the marketing, production, delivery etc., relating to the product.

Thus it seems was the case when the firm issued a series of model crowns in 1848, the dies for which were cut by Allen & Moore of Birmingham and which bear the initials "A & M" and the words "PUB: BY H. HYAMS".

In the field of medals the firm's best known product was a portrait piece of Nathan Mayer Rothchild dated 1836.

THE LAUERS OF NURNBERG

HANS CHRISTOPH LAUER
(? - 1639)

The names LAUER, L.Chr. Lauer, and variations were firm, trade, family and personal names and do not necessarily refer to individual engravers.

A goldsmith by profession. His private mark was a star. In 1618 he issued gold coins for Warzburg. Applied for position as Mintmaster in Nurnberg in 1618. Received it in 1623. Served until death.

HANS DAVID LAUER

Succeeded his father as mintmaster in 1639. Served until 1646 when he left for Poland.

JOHANN FRANZ LAUER

May have been a grandson of Hans Christoph. He was mining and mint administrator of the kingdom of Bohemia from 1721 to 1732.

Firm founded in 1729 probably by father of Ernst.

ERNST LUDWIG SIGMUND LAUER
(1762 - 1853)

Manufacturer of counters, tinsel ornaments, pendants etc. from 1791 to about 1797. He let firm drift.

The real genius of the firm. He fostered the interest of the masses in medals and tokens, raised the standard of the art, and provided an industry to profitably produce it. In 1848 he succeeded his father as head of the firm. In 1854 he introduced new coining presses. In 1859 he moved the business to where water power could be used.

JOHANN JAKOB LAUER
(1788 - 1863)

Developed the business and rebuilt it to its former reputation.

LUDWIG CHRISTOPH LAUER
(? - 1883)

JOHANN LAUER

Became the commercial manager of the firm and added greatly to the business.

LUDWIG LAUER

Technical manager of the business. Added steam power in 1881, erected new buildings in 1884 and 1885.

WOLFGANG LAUER

Medalist of the firm which by 1880 had a large staff of skilled tradesmen and about 100 workmen.

SOME STATISTICS

Monarchs: George IV William IV Victoria Edward VII
1820-1830 1830-1837 1837-1901 1901-1910

Others: Albert, Britannia, St. George, Hercules.

Scenes: Cliffs of Dover
St. George slaying dragon
Sea, ships, lighthouse

Devices: Arms, shields, crowns, scepters, flowers, plumes.

Dates (on pieces): 1844 - 1908

Sizes: Diameters 6.5 to 27.0 millimeters.
Thicknesses 0.4 to 2.2 millimeters

Metals: Copper Pewter Zinc
Bronze Nickel Plating
Brass Iron Gilding
Silver Gunmetal Zincing
Aluminum White metal Bi-metal

Denominations:	Metals			Tot.	Metals			
	1	(POW)	2		1	(POW)	2	Tot.
1/32nd Farthing	1			1	6 Pence	12		12
1/16th Farthing	4			4	Shilling	17		17
1/8th Farthing	5			5	2 Shillings	19		19
1/4th Farthing	9			9	2½ Shillings	10		10
1/2 Farthing	26			26	4 Shillings	6		6
Farthing	13			13	Crown	8	13	21
Mille	5			5	½ Sovereign	49	(30)	49
1/2 Penny	21	(2)	15	36	Sovereign	22	(6)	22
Penny	46		69	115	2 Sovereigns	8		8
3 Pence	15			15	5 Sovereigns	4		4
4 pence	2			2	No value shown	4		4
						306	(38) 97	403

Total pieces described: 403

Issuers: Moore 118 29.28 %
Allen & Moore 6 1.49 %
Hyams 7 1.74 %
Cooke 1 .25 %
Lauer 158 39.21 %
Unknown 113 28.03 %

Some odd spellings: JMITATION
NURDBERG
HALF ROWN
SHILIG
BRITT
JND

SHILLINGG
PENNEY
JMP
BRI
REI
SHILLG

Treatment of the Lauer name:

LUDWIG

CHRISTOPH

LAUER

L

CHR

LAUER

LUD

CHRI

LAUERS

LUDW

CHRS

LAUER'S

CHRIS

CHRIST

CHRST

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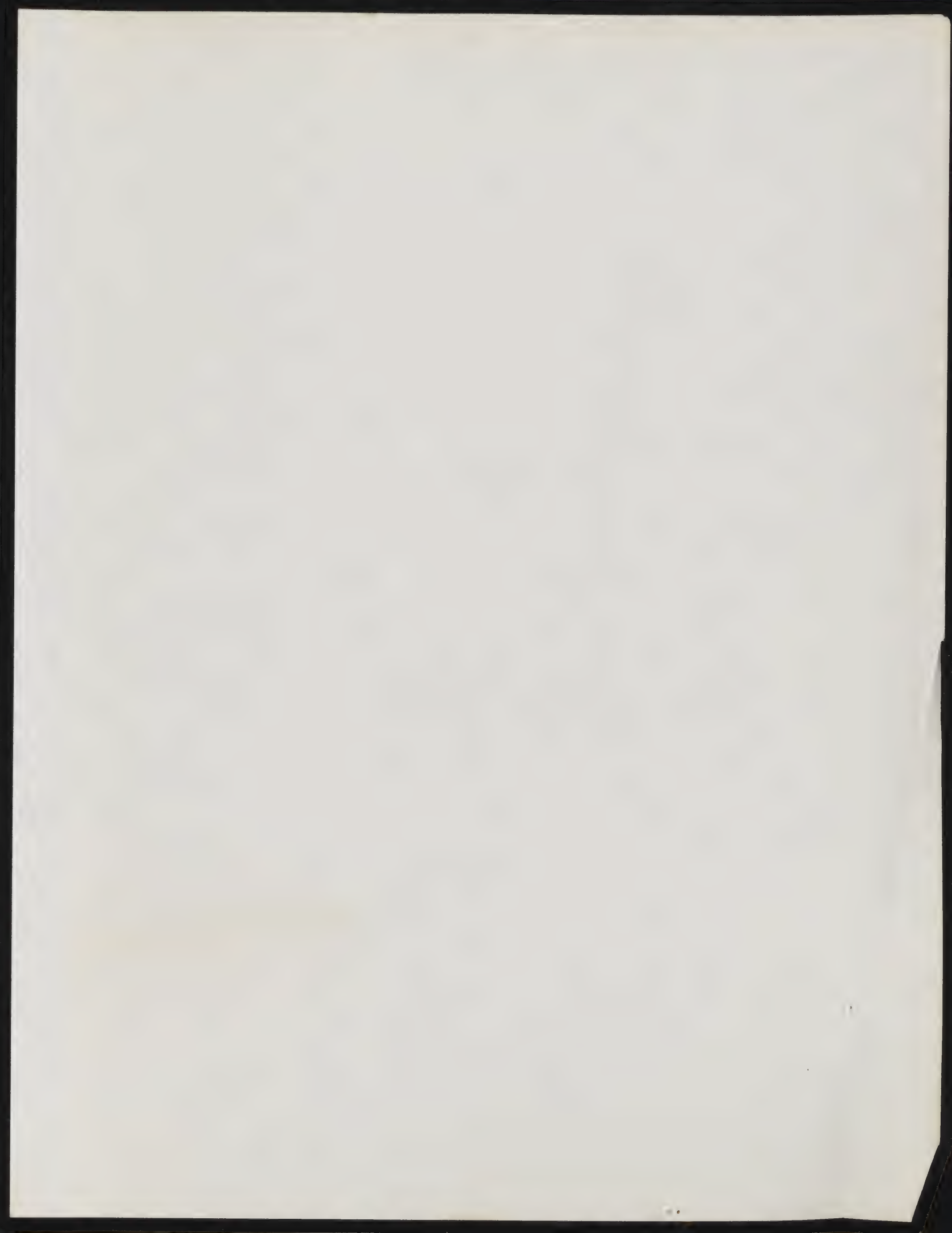
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Miniatures of the Coins of Great Britain

REFERENCE NUMBER CONVERSION TABLE *

New #	Old #	New #	Old #	New #	Old #	New #	Old #	New #	Old #	New #	Old #	New #	Old #	New #	Old #
1	1	51	28c	101	61a	151	76	201	108	251	156	301	208	351	260
2	2	52	28d	102	61b	152	82	202	109	252	157	302	200	352	261
3	2a	53	28e	103	66	153	83	203	110	253	158	303	200a	353	262
4	2b	54	29	104	-	154	84	204	111	254	159	304	201	354	263
5	2c	55	30	105	-	155	85	205	112	255	160	305	-	355	264
6	3	56	31	106	-	156	86	206	113	256	161	306	-	356	265
7	3a	57	32	107	67	157	87	207	114	257	162	307	201c	357	266
8	4	58	33	108	68	158	88	208	115	258	163	308	202	358	267
9	4a	59	33a	109	69	159	89	209	116	259	163a	309	201d	359	268
10	4b	60	33b	110	70	160	90	210	117	260	180a	310	202a	360	269
11	5	61	33c	111	-	161	91	211	118	261	164	311	201a	361	270
12	6	62	33d	112	-	162	92	212	118a	262	165	312	201b	362	271
13	6a	63	33e	113	-	163	93	213	118b	263	166	313	203	363	272
14	6b	64	34	114	-	164	94	214	119	264	167	314	-	364	-
15	6c	65	34a	115	-	165	95	215	120	265	168	315	209	365	-
16	7	66	34b	116	-	166	96	216	121	266	169	316	210	366	-
17	7a	67	39	117	-	167	97	217	122	267	170	317	211	367	-
18	7b	68	-	118	62a	168	97a	218	123	268	171	318	212	368	229
19	8	69	39a	119	-	169	97b	219	124	269	172	319	213	369	228
20	8a	70	34b	120	-	170	98	220	125	270	173	320	214	370	230
21	9	71	39d	121	62	171	99	221	126	271	174	321	215	371	228b
22	10	72	39e	122	63	172	100	222	127	272	175	322	216	372	228c
23	11	73	39c	123	63a	173	101	223	128	273	176	323	217	373	228a
24	12	74	36&40	124	-	174	101a	224	129	274	177	324	218	374	-
25	13	75	41&35	125	-	175	102	225	130	275	178	325	219	375	231
26	14	76	37	126	64	176	102a	226	131	276	179	326	220	376	233
27	15	77	37a	127	64a	177	102b	227	132	277	180	327	221	377	234
28	16	78	38	128	65	178	103	228	133	278	181	328	222	378	235
29	17	79	42	129	-	179	103a	229	134	279	181a	329	223	379	236
30	17a	80	43	130	-	180	103b	230	135	280	182	330	224	380	238
31	17b	81	43a	131	-	181	103c	231	136	281	183	331	225	381	-
32	18	82	44	132	-	182	103d	232	137	282	184	332	226	382	237
33	19	83	44a	133	-	183	103e	233	138	283	185	333	227	383	237a
34	20	84	45	134	-	184	103f	234	139	284	186	334	245	384	239
35	21	85	46	135	71b2	185	103g	235	140	285	187	335	246	385	-
36	22	86	47	136	71b	186	103h	236	141	286	188	336	247	386	240
37	23	87	48	137	71	187	103i	237	142	287	189	337	248	387	-
38	23a	88	49	138	71b1	188	103j	238	143	288	190	338	249	388	240a
39	24	89	50	139	71c	189	103k	239	144	289	191	339	250	389	232
40	24a	90	51	140	71d	190	103l	240	145	290	191a	340	251	390	232a
41	24b	91	52	141	71a	191	103m	241	146	291	192	341	252	391	241
42	24c	92	53	142	77	192	103n	242	147	292	193	342	253	392	241a
43	25	93	54	143	78	193	-	243	148	293	194	343	254	393	241d
44	25a	94	55	144	79	194	-	244	149	294	195	344	255	394	241c
45	26	95	56	145	80	195	-	245	150	295	196	345	255a	395	241b
46	27	96	57	146	81	196	-	246	151	296	199	346	255b	396	241e
47	27a	97	58	147	72	197	104	247	152	297	204	347	256	397	-
48	28	98	59	148	73	198	105	248	153	298	205	348	257	398	242
49	28a	99	60	149	74	199	106	249	154	299	206	349	258	399	243
50	28b	100	61	150	75	200	107	250	155	300	207	350	259	400	-
														401	243a
														402	244
														403	243b

* New number: Sept., 1976 (Revision # 1)
 Old number: June, 1976 (Original)





In what "SHAPE" are your coins, tokens, medals or whatever you collect? In other words GRADING -do you check the grade and pay for the GRADE you want--and not for a grade or two less!! Are the rims round and smooth and free from nicks, cuts, etc. This is especially true for Uncirculated or BU grading.

If the front(OBVERSE) of say an XF piece is nice and sharp did you look at the behind(REVERSE) ? Does it look just as nice or better (AU maybe) or at least Extra Fine ?

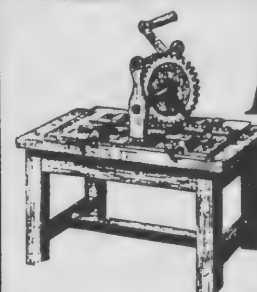
Oh- we aren't comparing girls to coins-- but we think every now and then-- we should stop and think--am I getting my collection in the SHAPE(GRADE) I want????

Buying coins is like-when you were dating- looking for a girl--shop around.

So a word to the wise--look 'em over!!!

A REMEMBRANCE OF *Jeanne d'Arc*

GEORGE E. EWING JR. LM 3119

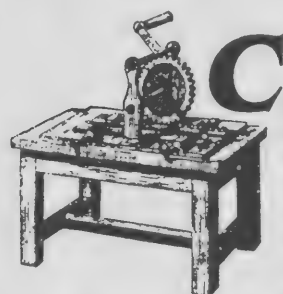


In the year 1700 an embittered French woman, aggrieved over the false imprisonment of her husband and her own humiliation at being treated as a "common criminal," petitioned the French Court of the Mint for redress. Using every argument she could muster—and they were extraordinary—she angrily attacked her husband's enemies. Her language was volatile. She did not hesitate to call them imposters, imbeciles, liars and incompetents, and she proceeded to prove, step by step, that they were deserving of every epithet she hurled at them in court.

The lady proved herself a worthy adversary. Her husband was subsequently released from prison and his chief accuser was ordered to pay £6,000 in damages. The name of this avenging Portia was

she so ably defended was Jean Castaing, inventor of a coin edge-lettering machine that was used in France for more than a century.

However, with her carefully prepared arguments, Madame Castaing did far more than secure her husband's release from prison some 300 years ago. She left us a valuable record of his career as an inventor of minting techniques, as well as a vivid picture of the times in which he lived and worked.



Castaing was a mechanical engineer who invented, some time before 1679, a *machine a marquer*—a machine for engraving the edges

of coins. King Louis XIV, the "Sun King," was impressed with Castaing's invention, though it found little favor with the financial minister, Jean Baptiste Colbert, who saw no need for going to the added expense of marking the edges of coins.

A similar apparatus had been perfected and was in use in England, but Castaing's machine featured so many improvements that it was considered a new invention. According to Abot de Bazinghen,

The machine, as simple as it is ingenious, consists of two thin steel rulers upon which is engraved the legend or the *cordons*; the first half of the legend is on one ruler and the second half on the second ruler. One ruler is immobile and strongly attached by screws to a copper plate secured to a heavy wooden table or workbench. The other ruler is mobile and runs on the copper plate under the action of a crank or gear whose steel teeth mesh with the teeth mounted on the copper plate surface.

The blank placed horizontally between the two rulers is driven by the mobile ruler motion so that when it completes half a turn, it (the coin) is entirely marked.¹

Although the coins were edge-marked by machinery, the actual edge dies had to

In 1686 the Council of State, with or without Colbert's compliance, approved a contract with Castaing by which he was to edge-mark all the gold and silver coins in the mints of the kingdom. He was to receive 6 deniers for each silver coin so marked, and 12 deniers for each gold coin. To build the necessary machines, Castaing was allowed use of the Paris mint and all other mints in France, but he had to supply the machines at his own cost and was responsible for paying his own clerks and workmen.

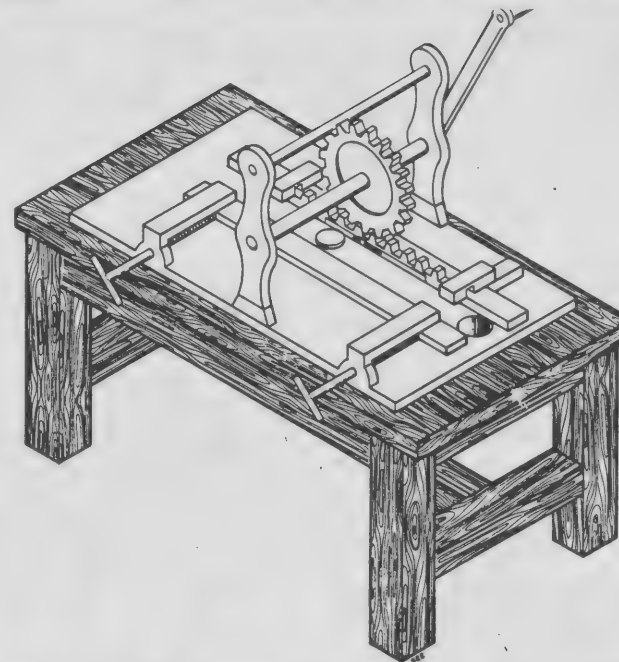
In her testimony before the court, Castaing's wife related that at first the contract did not amount to much because of the temporary lack of gold and silver for conversion. At times, she said, Castaing was forced to deal in precious stones to support his family.

However, in 1688 war was declared between France and many of the nations of Europe, and the currency situation changed. King Louis required money to support the war and also was in need of a way to reduce counterfeit abuses. Castaing once again came to the rescue. He proposed to His Majesty that old coins could be "re-



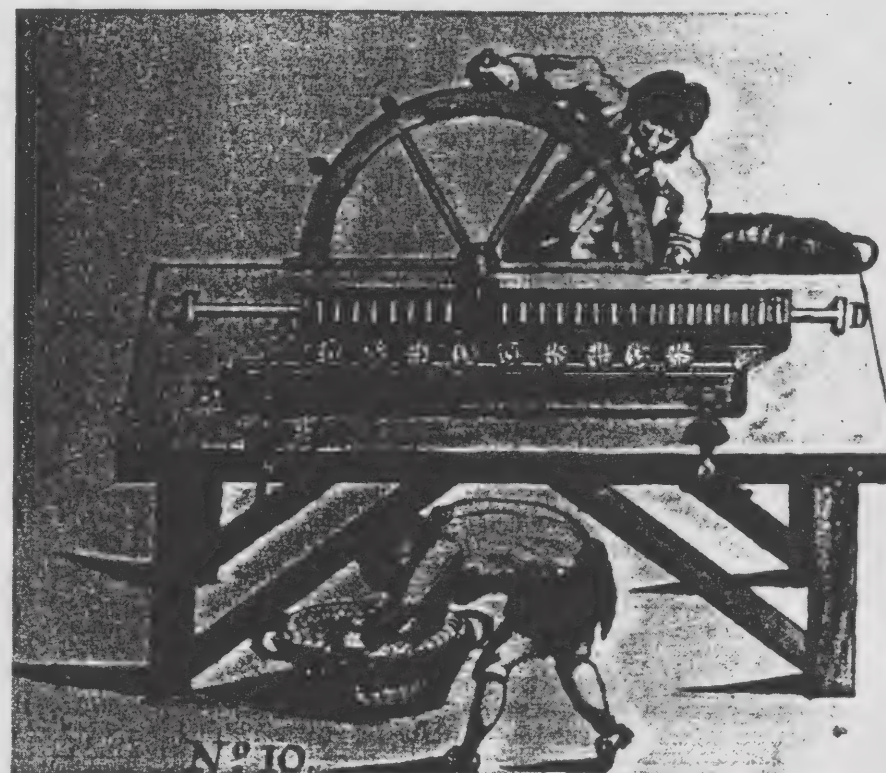
English crown of 1662. The edge lettering reads *DECUS ET TUTAMEN*.

AMERICAN NUMISMATIC SOCIETY



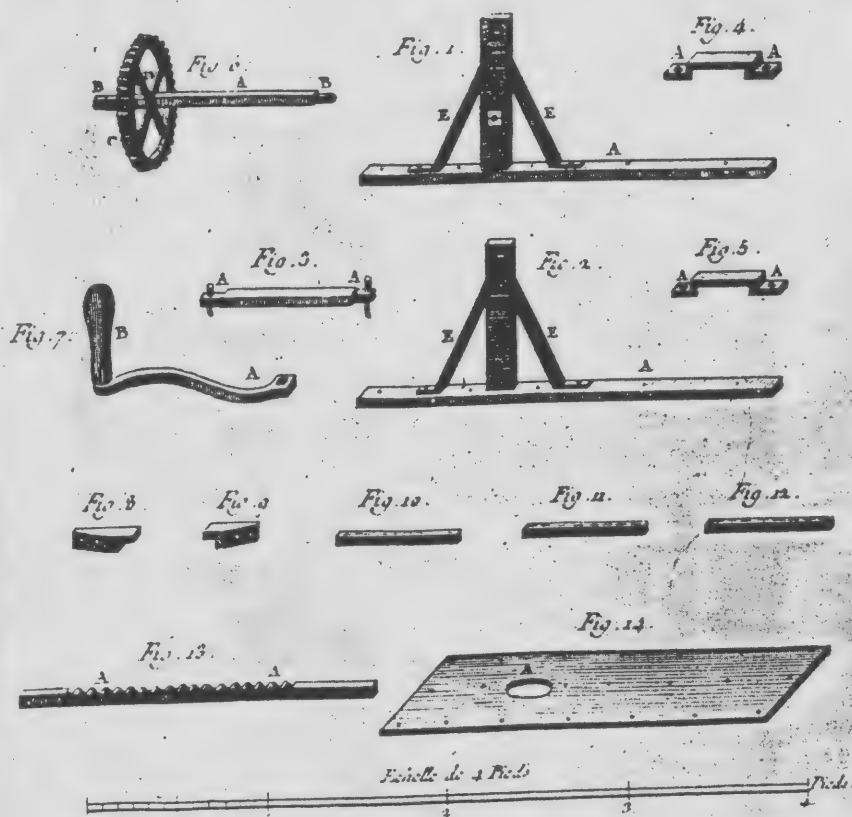
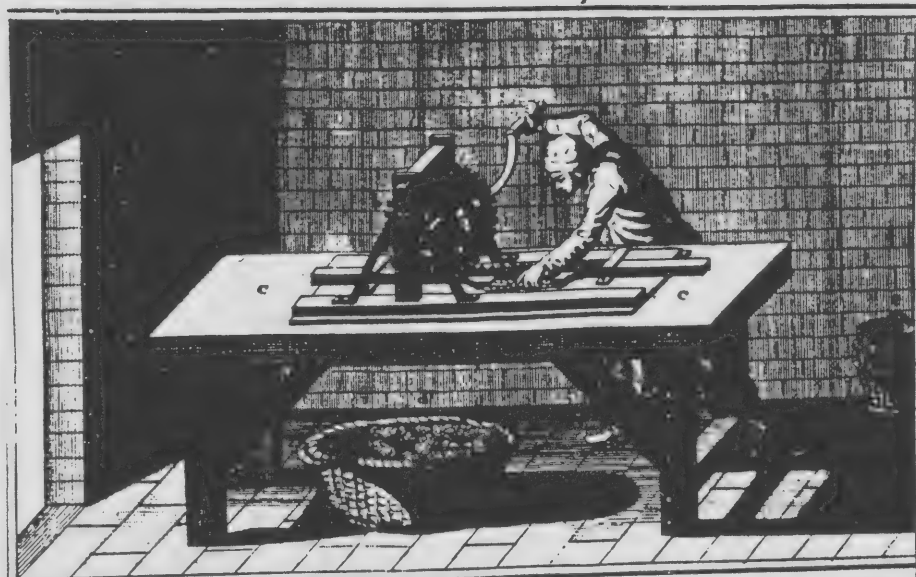
A simplified drawing of the Castaing coin edge-lettering machine.

GEORGE E. EWING JR



A manuscript drawing of Castaing's coin edge-lettering machine, taken from Samuel Thompson's *AN ESSAY ON COINING*.

AMERICAN NUMISMATIC SOCIETY



formed" by applying a new marking with a coin press—a *balancier*—a process that would not require melting the coins. Castaing's proposal was eagerly accepted, as it would save time and eliminate the expensive waste resulting from remelting.

Though Jean Castaing's idea and machine got the royal nod, he did not get the job. Instead of Castaing being placed in charge of the coin reformation, a Parisian tinsmith by the name of Martin Masselin was appointed to the task. For the salary of 14 deniers per coin, Masselin was to "anneal, blanch and edge-mark" the nation's money, and for each coin restored during the first three months of the contract, he would be paid a bonus of 17 deniers.



The tinsmith, however, proved to be neither efficient nor honest. In 17 months the Paris mint had recorded a growing

shortage of £150,000, and an official inquiry was launched into Masselin's activities. He and all his clerks, including those in the provincial mints, were subsequently dismissed, and some were even jailed for diverting funds from the cash box. Finally, in 1691, at the direction of the king, Castaing was given general management of the kingdom's 26 mints.

An edict decreed that Castaing was to "anneal, blanch, do the depletion gilding and mark on the edge all of the ancient gold and silver coins which must be reformed." Additionally, he was to reshape those coins of unusual size and volume. He not only was to maintain the presses for the reformation of old coins, but also those for new coins.

However, instead of the 14 deniers paid Masselin, Castaing was to get only 8 deniers for each reformed coin. When an edict in 1693 called for a second reformation of coins, Castaing was reappointed, but this time at a rate of only 3 deniers

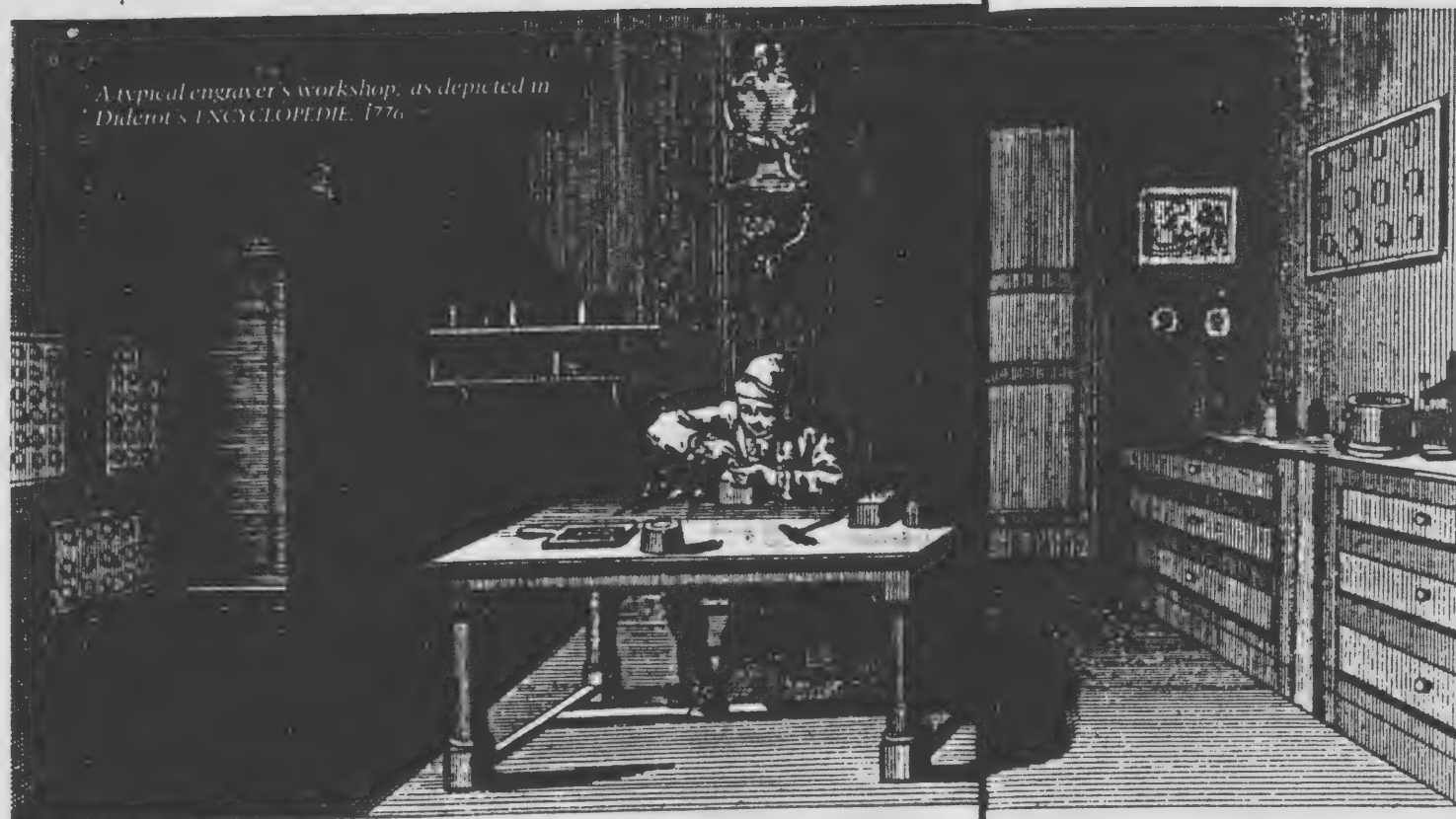
have no head (a two-tailed coin) and a value of 3 deniers. Again Castaing came to the king's aid. He suggested that the coins be minted from the cannons fished from the ocean following Admiral Tourville's battle with the English-Dutch fleet in 1692. The king agreed, and Castaing was placed in charge of the task, assisted by his nephew and namesake, himself an inventor of three minting machines.

For reasons now lost to time, the Castaings abandoned the laird project, and in 1696 the contract went to Rene Landouillet. It may be that Castaing lost interest, because, in that same year, he applied for the position of general manager of the minting press at the Louvre, where medals were struck. He bid £80,000 for the post, but the king instead chose to award it to his goldsmith, Nicolas de Launay. Castaing had to be content with inventorying de Launay's tools.

It might be assumed that Castaing continued unhindered in his work as general manager of the royal mints when he did not receive the appointment at the Louvre, but in fact Castaing had enemies—dangerous enemies. The favor he enjoyed with the king and the large profits he had reaped from the two reformations provoked jealousy and envy. He had usurped the ancient privileges of many of the mint's officers and greatly reduced the minters' profits by using his own workers.

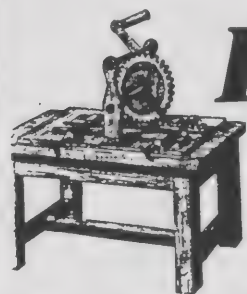
Two of his enemies were the guard judges of the Paris mint, men named Maigret and Bourgoing. The third, and most dangerous because he coveted Castaing's position, was Jacques Fournier de Saint Andre. Together these three planned Castaing's downfall. It was Fournier who brought charges against the Castaings and their clerks, accusing them of malversation—malfeasance in office. Girded with trumped-up charges, Fournier initiated a lawsuit against them to be tried in the Court of the Mint.

But the schemers had underestimated Castaing's wife. Apparently nothing escaped her notice and no detail was too insignificant to go unmentioned. In acrimonious detail Marie listed not only the falsity of the charges, but also her low opinion of the characters of her accusers.



A typical engraver's workshop, as depicted in Diderot's *ENCYCLOPÉDIE*, 1776

Hippolyte's eyes, the events as they transpired on the evening of March 21, 1700, the day before Castaing was arrested.



It probably was a typically lovely spring day in Paris. Castaing's workshop and the family living quarters occupied two floors of a house owned by Sieur Maigret, one of two guard judges at the mint. Enough to say for now that Maigret himself lived in a larger house across the courtyard, taking for himself a third floor apartment while renting the two lower floors to a gilt dealer, even though this practice was prohibited by a law forbidding officers of the

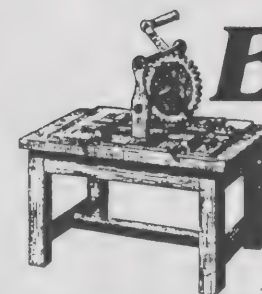
This evening, as every evening, the cashiers from the *Bureau du Change*² arrived at the Castaings' with gold and silver coins turned in by bankers, merchants and tradesmen for reformation. From Dubois, Castaing's clerk, they received receipts only, not new coins—a point Madame Castaing would have everyone keep in mind. The bags of coins were weighed against 200 ecus. If a dispute should ever arise (the *Bureau du Change* cashiers also issued receipts for the contents), the coins in the bag could be hand-counted.

It just so happened on this night that Madame Castaing was at the weighing scales, for, as she advised the court, like any good wife she assisted her husband whenever necessary, and "despite the frailty" of her sex, took much trouble to accomplish the work with all possible accuracy and fairness. Not only did she have to weigh in the bags of "small change" submitted by the bankers and tradesmen,

the public cashiers by the royal treasury and customs agents.

Castaing's men annealed the coins until they turned red, washed them and passed them through the depletion gilding process in big copper kettles containing chemicals. The coins were then placed in copper sieves and towed dry. The workmen carried the cleaned coins through four courtyards to the machine room, where, under Castaing's supervision, they were edge-marked.

Normally, minters would have gone to the machine room the next morning and picked up a certain amount of old reprocessed coins for minting—after signing Castaing's register to show they had received them, of course. The reformed coins, ready for circulation, would be returned to the *Bureau du Change* cashiers or, in the case of the royal monies, to Sieur Arnaud, manager of the treasury, who would record that Castaing had returned the same number of coins with



But on the morning of March 22 disaster struck. Without formal charges, Jean Castaing was arrested "against all reason, justice or circumstance." The process server, together with the police and other authorities, returned to the Castaing residence that evening and conducted a thorough search of the apartment, confiscating the keys and all the household furnishings. The family and servants were locked out and, to Madame Castaing's humiliation, she was ordered to appear in court like a "common criminal," not to mention that the summons was announced by the town crier and publicly posted!

Homeless, humiliated, wrongly accused and, if we may resort to a cliché, "mad as a wet hen," Madame Castaing did not resort to tears and hand-wringing. Declaring herself a plaintiff, she set down in bold hand a petition against the wrongdoers, whom she identified as Fournier, Maigret and Bourgoing. However, the suit was against Fournier alone, "a slanderer, an imposter and an ignorant in money matters."

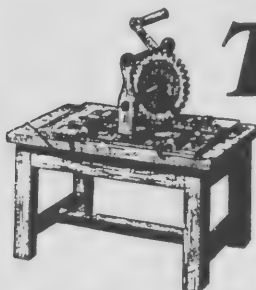
The conspiracy, she charged, took place in Maigret's apartment, "used as a . . . shelter for spies, more commonly called stool pigeons," from where they could watch the goings-on at the Castaings' residence across the courtyard.

But what reasons could Maigret, an officer of the mint, have for wishing harm to Castaing by appearing as a witness for Fournier? Marie Hippolyte Bosch listed them all.

Since the decree of 1693 decreased the amount paid for each reformed coin, the guard judges were receiving less than half their previous earnings. The decrease had cost Maigret and his fellow officers more than £30,000. For this alone Maigret had threatened to bring Castaing "to his end," despite the fact, said Madame Castaing, that the money saved was to the king's benefit. One cannot help but agree with Marie Hippolyte's words addressed to the court: "Posterity will have a hard time

mations and reaching up to nine hundred and fifty million, he has been able to render such exact and accurate accounts without any losses for the king."

Nor had Maigret been pleased with the timing of a character reference solicited from Castaing, denouncing him as "a sharpie and very ignorant of his duties," which came forth when Maigret was considering marriage.



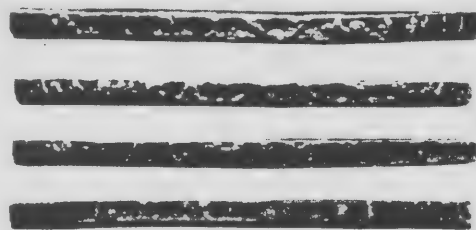
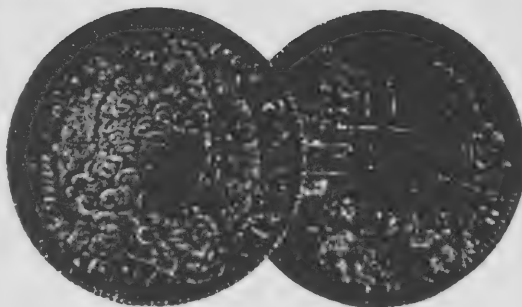
Then there was the matter of the Castaings' apartment, for which Maigret was paid only £450 a year by the king. Maigret wanted to

evict the Castaings in order to raise the rent. At the same time, though it was illegal, Maigret was renting two floors of his big house, located on the other side of the press yard, to a gilt dealer for £1,500 annual rent.

In fact, contended Marie, lawsuits should be filed against both mint officers, Maigret and Bourgoing, because they publicly "made change," a practice strictly forbidden to anyone except the cashiers of the Bureau du Change. These same officers, of course, had testified against Madame Castaing for the same offense, and the irate lady went to great lengths to enlighten the court that because the system exchanged only receipts for coins, she could not possibly be guilty of the crime.

Furthermore, the two officers should themselves be tried for yet another crime. They alone held the key to the coffer containing rejected coins intended for melting. By withholding Castaing's key they were able to supervise the melting unwitnessed, allowing them the opportunity to substitute ingots of "low title," meaning the ingots did not entirely contain coinage. The coins they held back, she charged, were kept for their own profit.

On the other hand, Castaing was accused of having a key to the mint workshop, though his wife pointed out that



French ecu of 1691. The edge lettering reads DOMINE SALVUM FAC REGEM.

AMERICAN NUMISMATIC SOCIETY

any objection to this was ridiculous, since it was necessary to pass through the mint workshop to get to the room with the edge-marking machines. Besides, she continued, "the minting presses are always locked up at night by the minters' boards and padlock, so it is impossible to use them."

But the police had discovered a forge in the Castaing apartment, as well as a machine with which one person could mint coins "without making any noise." What of those?

Madame Castaing referred to the terms of the contract stipulating that Castaing be provided a place in the mint to build his coin-marking machines. How could he possibly do that without a forge to forge and temper the steel dies? As for the minting machine, it was one of three built by the younger Castaing for minting lairds, but because it marked the blanks poorly and gave them an oval shape, it was not approved. The 18-foot beam equipped with steel bars for the engraving had been burned.

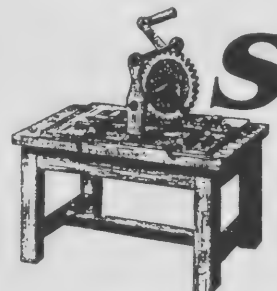
Marie Hippolyte went on to describe the other two machines invented by her

la Guerre, the conversion manager, who purchased it for minting sols.

The third machine, she said, was a press similar to the second one, the difference being that two minters could work at one time, facing one another. For this invention the younger Castaing had received £2,500 on the king's orders, and even now was employed as the king's engineer at Calais. After this machine had been tested, the key to the yard where the press was located was taken by the president of the mint, Monsieur Hourlier. For a time Sieur de la Guerre, supervisor of the cannons-into-coins conversion, used the yard for washing coins, but all the fittings had been removed from the press, and the general prosecutor had commissioned a cover built to preserve it.

"It is ridiculous to try to charge the plaintiff's husband with a crime concerning these minting machines since he had nothing to do with them," asserted Madame Castaing. "The first machine was built by his nephew in his room . . . in Rochefort; the second one was sold; and for the third one young Castaing received a reward."

It is possible that Castaing's wife revealed a state secret in explaining why her husband had several coin marking punches in his possession. The punches were devised by King Louis, she told the court, and the markings, "imagined at random," were to be used to mark money for use in a besieged city, if that ever became necessary.



Secret or not, the enraged woman scathingly denounced Maigret in the telling of it. "Great doings for a man who has the honor to

be an officer of the mint and who is coward enough after being invited into the minister's office to declare that he has seen marking punches without telling that they were not punches to mark any

eventually besieged by the enemy."

But there still was the matter of 1,388 gold Louis blanks that Castaing had edge marked and delayed in sending on to the minters, as well as the fact that 13 of the pieces had been stolen.

After reminding the court that the blanks were recorded against her husband's account, Marie Hippolyte told how Castaing had attempted to deliver the pieces, but the minters had refused to accept them until the new engraving block they ordered had been received. With more than a hint of sarcasm she asked "He was wrong not to leave them in the machine room to be stolen during the night, following the minters' refusal to take care of them because they did not have the engraving blocks?"

The record would show in what manner the *breve* of blanks was turned over to the minters, except for the 13 stolen by Castaing's servant, one Bacherot, who had been apprehended and imprisoned.

In their depositions, the two guard judges had accused Castaing of falsifying and reforming Flemish 10-sol gold coins and other foreign money with the French engraving. Again the clever Marie Hippolyte turned the tables on the accusers. If this were true, she asked, why did the guard judges' accounts not show the receipt of the foreign coins at the time they were collected? And if Castaing did possess such coins, where were they? "Where is the *corpus delicti*?" she demanded to know.

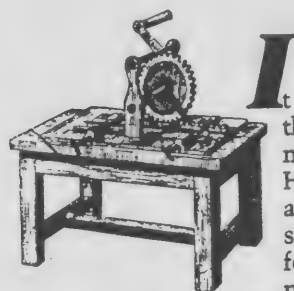
In defending herself, Madame Castaing proved as able an investigator as she was a jurist. The plotters had charged that the scales she used were not accurate, and to prove their case had located a man named Cossin who claimed that in 1693, seven years earlier, she had shortchanged him by £80, proving the scales and weights were not true. His testimony was seconded by a priest, a Sieur Bruneau, who said he was there at the time in the company of Cossin.

First of all, said Marie Hippolyte, she herself had confronted the two men, and they admitted they didn't know her, nor did she know them. "Therefore their depositions do not deserve any considera-

tion . . ." she concluded. As for Bruneau, she said, he "has talked only on hearsay, saying Cossin complained he was short of £80." Bruneau was "one of Judge Guard Maigret's fabrications!" charged Madame Castaing, never one for mincing words.

At the time of the alleged shortchanging, she contended, Cossin was 72 years old. "If he counted this part of £200 himself, he could easily have made a mistake considering his advanced age," she argued. If he trusted others, they could have robbed him, but no matter—he should have reported the shortage at the time. To sum it up: "If after seven years Cossin still does not want to start a lawsuit, his testimony as a witness has little validity."

To substantiate her argument, Madame Castaing pointed out that the scales she used were the same scales used by Mas-selin and that neither the change clerks nor the city cashiers had ever complained of short weights.



It is unfortunate that by only summarizing Marie Hippolyte Bosch's arguments we sacrifice the forcefulness of much of her presentation, as well as the castigation she meted to her husband's enemies. Without

once compromising her ladylike behavior, she "told it like it was." Doubtless, the accusers' dignity suffered greatly at the expense of her public tongue-lashing.

For his part, the chief accuser, Fournier, suffered much more than loss of his dignity, for when the lady was done with her diatribe she asked the lords of the court to not only exonerate her husband and herself, but also to force the accuser and slanderer to apologize to her husband and pay all damages up to £10,000. In addition, she asked for all information of Fournier's associates and conspirators so that she might, "according to her wish," make them individually responsible for all the incurred damages.

The wife of Jean Castaing won her suit, but not immediately. It was two years before the Council of State ordered Fournier's lawsuit dropped, after which the mint court released Castaing from prison. Fournier was compelled to pay the Castaings £6,000 damages and was assessed three-fourths of the trial expenses.

So Jean Castaing was vindicated at last. He owed his freedom to the persistence of his wife, the formidable Marie Hippolyte. And to her, also, we owe our best eyewitness account of Castaing's coin edge-marking machine and the tribulations of its perfecter.

DR. GEORGE E. EWING JR. has been an instructor of math and engineering at Eastfield College in Dallas, Texas, since 1970. "A Remembrance of Jean Castaing" stems from Ewing's study of early minting technologies.

NOTES

1. Abot de Bazinghen, *Traite des Monnoies* (Paris: Guillyn, 1764).
2. *Le Bureau du Change* or *L'Office du Change* still exists today. The word "change" here means "exchange," particularly the exchange of old, worn coins for new, freshly minted pieces. The Bureau du Change was the place where old coins (and later bills) were collected daily, brought in by clerks working for the Bureau or by merchants at the end of the day. Name and amount were marked on each bag brought in, and the next day the same amount of money was handed back to the same person. People trusted each other and no paperwork was involved. The Bureau du Change was also a safe place to deposit money overnight.

The position of clerk at the Bureau du Change was very much pursued and respected. A clerk had an assigned route along which he collected the bags of old money and delivered the new coins. In later years the exchange of money was made through the banks, as it is today.

Many times in her petition, Castaing's wife denies "having made the change," for which neither she nor Castaing and his clerks were qualified. When receiving old coins for reformation, she always gave receipts, which later could be exchanged for new coins at the Bureau du Change. According to the petition, the fact that only the Bureau was allowed to exchange money directly was very important.

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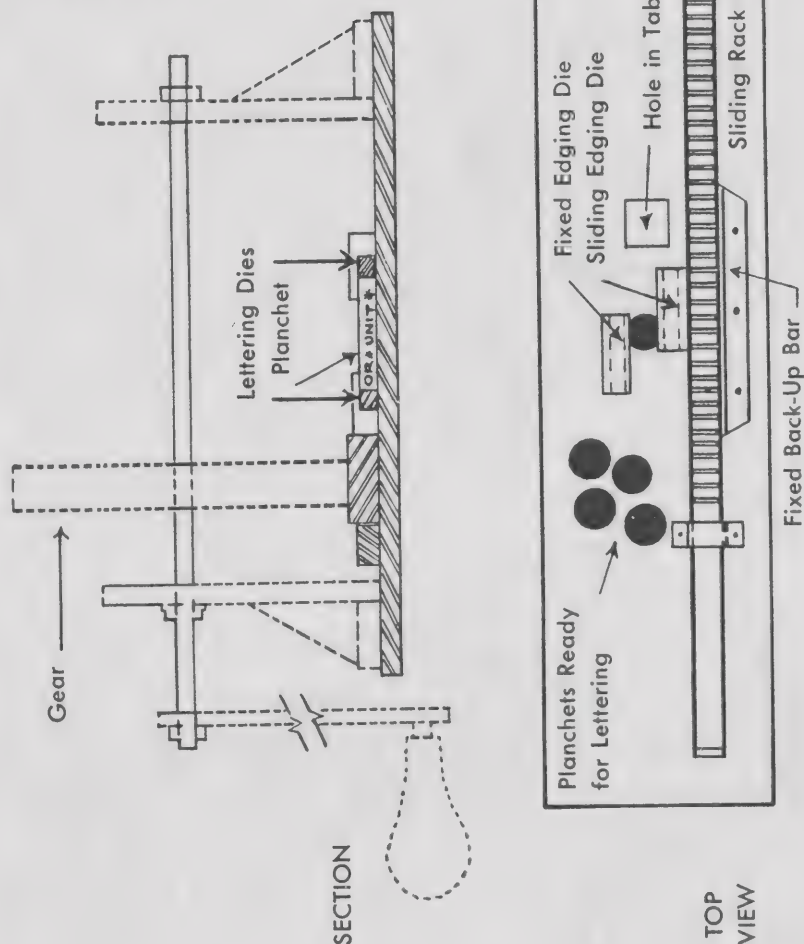
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SCHEMATIC DRAWING
OF CASTAING EDGE
LETTERING MACHINE
USED AT U.S. MINT
PRIOR TO 1836.



Since the planchets were handled in bulk before coinage, the edge lettering is found both facing up and facing down relative to the obverse.

This edge lettering procedure was perfected by the French engineer Castaing in 1685. As used in the Royal Mint in England it was crudely illustrated in 1750 in the *Universal Magazine*. The operation as used in the French Mint was shown in an engraving published in 1771.³⁸ (See illustration.)



1771 French illustration of the Castaing edge decorating machine in use.

Reeding of the edge was done in a similar fashion. Since the reeding was a repetitive design, the edging dies could be made longer so that the two planchets could be inserted one behind the other and each rolled a full turn or more with one operation of the crank. Since lettering was not repetitive, the same part of the circumference could not be rolled along both dies.

It would not have been practical to do any edge work on a struck coin because the metal was hardened in striking and the finished circumferential radials would be disturbed.

The dies for the obverse and the reverse were made from soft steel in a cylindrical form. The flat end, after smoothing, was cut with a punch or hub

³⁸ Denis Diderot and Jean D'Alembert, "Monnoyage (Art de fabriquer les monnoies)," *Encyclopédie* (Geneva, Switzerland, 1751-1765 and subsequent early editions, the illustrations relating to coinage having been published in Volume VIII of the plates in 1771 at Paris); Sir John Craig, *The Mint* (Cambridge, England, 1953), Plate IX; John Pinkerton, *An Essay on Medals* (London, 1784), Vol. I, p. 201 and Vol. II, p. 129; Montroville W. Dickeson, *The American Numismatist's Manual* (Philadelphia, 1859), p. 35; C. Wilson Peck, *English Copper Tin and Bronze Coins in the British Museum* (London, 1960), p. 142.

- c. Edge Errors. Edge errors for lettered edge half dollars include every imaginable combination of lettering. A machine called a casting machine was used to place the devices on the edge of the planchet prior to striking the coin. The normal edge is "FIFTY CENTS OR HALF A DOLLAR". The following list is a compilation of known edge errors.

- | | | | |
|-----|------------------------------|-----|---|
| E1 | FIFTY CENTS ORHALF A DOLLAR | E32 | FIFTY CENTS OR HALF DOLLAR |
| E2 | FIFTY CENTS O RHALF A DOLLAR | E33 | FIFTY CENTS OR HALA DOLLAR |
| E3 | FIFTY CENTS OHRALF A DOLLAR | E34 | FIFTY CENTS HAOLF A DOLLAR |
| E4 | FIFTY CENTS OHALF A DOLLAR | E35 | FIFTY CENTS HAOLRF A DOLLAR |
| E5 | FIFTY CENTS O HALF A DOLLAR | E36 | FIFTY CENTS HAORLF A DOLLAR |
| E6 | FIFTY CENTS O HALE A DOLLAR | E37 | FIFTY CENTS HORALF A DOLLAR |
| E7 | FIFTY CENTS ORALF A DOLLAR | E38 | FIFTY CENTS HORLF DOLLAR |
| E8 | FIFTY CENTS AOLRF A DOLLAR | E39 | FIFTY CENTSHALF A DOLLAR |
| E9 | FIFTY CENTS OARLF A DOLLAR | E40 | FIFTY CENTSAHF A DOLLAR |
| E10 | FIFTY CENTS AOLF A DOLLAR | E41 | FIFTY CENTS O HALF A LOLLOP |
| E11 | FIFTY CENTS OALF A DOLLAR | E42 | FIFTY OR HALF A DOLLAR |
| E12 | FIFTY CENTS OLAF A DOLLAR | E43 | FIFTY CENTSHALFO DOLLAR |
| E13 | FIFTY CENTS ORF A DOLLAR | E44 | FIFTYFICENTS ORALF A DOLLAR |
| E14 | FIFTY CENTS OLF A DOLLAR | E45 | F CIENTS ORALF A DOLLAR |
| E15 | FIFTY CENTS ORH ALF A DOLLAR | E46 | Y CENTS OR HALF A DOLLAR |
| E16 | FIFTY CENTS ORLF A DOLLAR | E47 | CENTS OR HALF A DOLLAR |
| E17 | FIFTY CENTS OLRF A DOLLAR | E48 | CENTS OR HALF A DOLLTAY |
| E18 | FIFTY CENTS LOF A DOLLAR | E49 | CENTS OR HALF A DOLFLIAFRTY |
| E19 | FIFTY CENTS OR ALF A DOLLAR | E50 | CENTS OR HALF A DOLLARFIFTY |
| E20 | FIFTY CENTS O LF A DOLLAR | E51 | CENTS OR HALF A DOLFLIAFTY |
| E21 | FIFTY CENTS ALF A DOLLAR | E52 | CENTS OR HALF A DOLLARIFTY |
| E22 | FIFTY CENTS OR LF A DOLLAR | E53 | CENTS OR HALF A DOLLAIFTY |
| E23 | FIFTY CENTS LF A DOLLAR | E54 | DOFIFTY CENTS OR HALF A |
| E24 | FIFTY CENTS OR F A DOLLAR | E55 | 1 to 3 WORDS DOUBLED |
| E25 | FIFTY CENTS OR A DOLLAR | E56 | ALL LETTERING DOUBLED. RARE. |
| E26 | FIFTY CENTS O A DOLLAR | E57 | ALL LETTERING TRIPLED. VERY RARE. |
| E27 | FIFTY CENTS OF A DOLLAR | E58 | ENTIRELY PLAIN EDGE. (Coin that never passes through the edge lettering devices.) EXTREMELY RARE. |
| E28 | FIFTY CENTS F A DOLLAR | | |
| E29 | FIFTY CENTS A DOLLAR | | |
| E30 | FIFTY CENTS HALF A DOLLAR | E59 | FLIP OVER ALL LETTERING DOUBLED. EXTREMELY RARE. |
| E31 | FIFTY CENTS R HALF A DOLLAR | | |

The Pittsburgh Courier

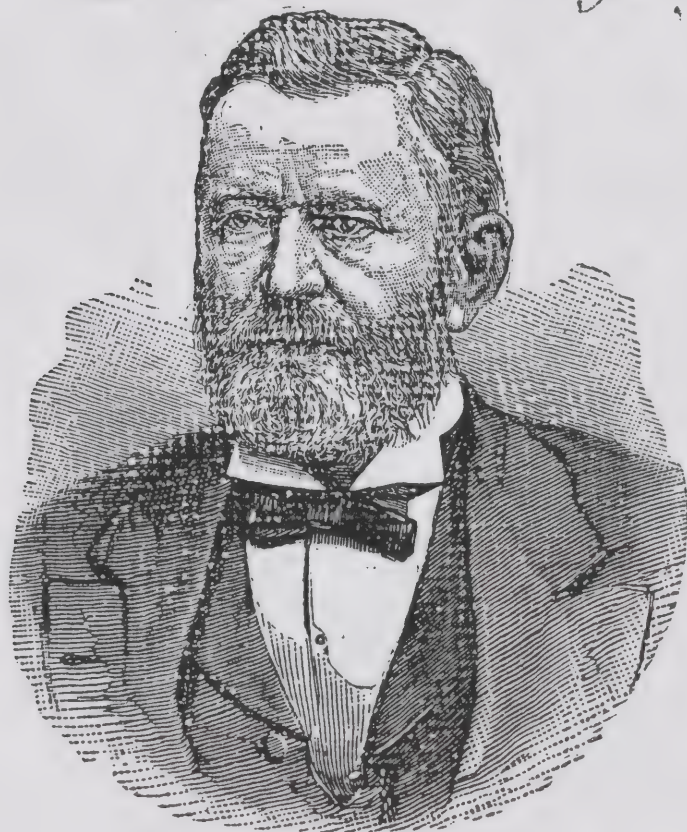
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GRANT'S
BIRTHDAY.

of Pittsburgh
at the Pa.
MONONGAHELA
HOUSE



COMMITTEE
H. D. Welsh.
H. F. Davis.
H. H. Byram.
A. J. Logan.
J. D. Littell.

APRIL
27th
1887.

Menu

J. T. Natcher,

Blue Points, on Shell.

Consomme, a la Royal.

Olives.

Salpicon, en Caisse.

Radishes.

Brook Trout, a la Chasseur.

Potatoes, a la Duchesse.

Filet of Beef, Plique, with Truffles.

Fresh Asparagus, Hollandaise.

Frog Saddles, sur Canapes, Sauce Remoulade.

Petits Pois, au Beurre.

Sweet-breads, a la Macedoine.

Haricot Verts.

Sorbet, a la Americus.

Spring Chicken, with Water-cress.

Salade de Laitue.

Glace, a l'Arlequin.

Charlotte, a la Parisienne.

Petits Fours.

Strawberries.

Gateau Varies.

Fruit.

Fromage.

Coffee.

2 W. P. Bennett.

1 W. W. Price.

112 A. C. McGowin.

153 B. C. Shaw.

3

111

A. W. Campbell.

A. Milliken,

113

152

P. D. Perchment.

4

110

R. E. Mercer.

M. B. Cain,

114

151

Robt. C. Patterson.

5

109

J. O. Brown.

A. B. Burchfield,

115

150

Wm. McCallin.

6

108

S. P. Norton.

Wm. H. Cain,

116

149

R. T. Pearson.

7

107

G. F. Reineman.

E. S. Morrow,

117

148

Wm. M. Gibbs.

8

106

Geo. J. Gorman.

D. K. McGunnigle,

118

147

L. C. Barton.

9

105

Jno. P. Thorn.

Wm. P. Dilworth,

119

146

Joseph Prestle.

10

104

Geo. W. Ache.

N. P. Reed,

120

145

J. M. Bauman.

11

103

A. B. Rutledge.

C. L. Magee,

121

144

W. C. Ransom.

12

102

D. A. Stevenson.

Henry Metzgar,

122

143

Wm. Metcalf.

13

101

H. D. Rolfe.

H. S. A. Stewart,

123

142

Richard Gray.

14

100

Clarence Burleigh.

B. H. Rubie,

124

141

Jno. H. Hampton.

18

99

S. P. Connor.

Wilson McCandless,

125

140

A. E. W. Painter.

19

98

Robert Bowling.

Wm. H. Graham,

126

139

John Chalfant.

20

97

John Bradley.

J. S. B. Mercer,

127

138

H. W. Oliver, Jr.

21

96

Welty McCullough.

Joseph Walton,

128

137

Thos. M. King.

22

95

G. L. Holiday.

Wm. Vankirk,

129

136

Alex. Bradley.

23

94

Wm. R. Kuhn.

P. C. Knox,

130

135

Thos. D. Keller.

24

93

Geo. W. Baum.

J. H. Lippincott,

131

134

J. D. Biggert.

25

92

J. W. Cooper.

J. H. Reed,

132

133

J. S. Brown.

26

91

H. I. Gourley.

Jno. C. New.

27

90

W. H. Keech.

D. H. Hastings.

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89

C. C. Teetor.

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W. L. Vankirk.

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87

W. R. Jones.

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Arthur Whitlaw.

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Geo. I. Whitney.

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84

Walter Lyon.

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83

J. H. Ricketson.

E. A. Montooth.

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82

J. W. McCredy.

E. S. Stewart.

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81

Wm. Hill.

W. T. Davies.

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Jas. A. McKelvey.

A. Wilson Norris.

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John Bradley.

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Geo. A. Kelly.

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77

Alex. Crawford.

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76

F. P. Case.

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75

W. H. Duff.

L. T. Brown.

43

74

Calvin Wells.

J. F. Denniston,

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73

H. C. Sherrard.

G. Y. McKee,

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72

W. A. Magee.

F. W. McKee,

46

71

W. J. Sheridan.

Thos. E. Watt,

47

70

M. Mawhinney.

W. S. Brown,

48

69

Geo. B. Moore.

A. E. McCandless,

49

68

J. P. Andrews.

J. A. Hazzard,

50

67

G. H. Browne.

James S. McKean,

51

66

J. McElroy.

Chill W. Hazzard,

52

65

James Maloy.

Sol Schoyer, Jr.

53

64

Jno. McAleese.

C. Steffin, Jr.

54

63

W. H. Martin.

J. W. Elliott,

55

62

M. G. Clark.

R. W. Scott,

56

61

I. N. Patterson.

C. A. McFeeley,

57

60

W. D. Porter,

58

59

Ralph W. Carroll,

58

Jno. Connor,



San Marino



San Marino, officially The Most Serene Republic of San Marino, a country in the Apennines near the Adriatic Sea, east of Florence, is surrounded by Italy. The official language is Italian, and the official monetary unit is the lira. The country's population, almost all Roman Catholic, is 21,537; the city's, 4,628. The republic's area of 23.5 square miles makes it the smallest independent state in Europe after Vatican City and Monaco and, until the independence of Nauru in 1968, the smallest republic in the world. The territory has an irregular rectangular form with a maximum length of 8 miles northeast to southwest. It is crossed by the Marano and Ausa streams, which flow into the Adriatic Sea, and by the stream of San Marino, which falls into the Marecchia River. The landscape is dominated by the huge, central limestone mass of Mount Titano (2,424 feet); hills spread out from it on the southwest, whereas the northeastern part gently slopes down toward the Romagna plain and the Adriatic coast.

There are 3 cities in the republic. The capital, San Marino, is set high on the western side of Mount Titano, beneath the fortress crowning one of its summits, and is encircled by ancient triple fortifications, which may be seen from many miles away. Serravalle is located on the Ausa Stream at an elevation of 485 feet above sea level. It is the manufacturing centre of the republic and has industries producing textiles, ceramics, and metalwork. Serravalle was given to the republic in 1463 by Pope Pius II in return for San Marino's help in opposing Malatesta, a tyrant of Rimini. The castle of the Malatesta family, who ruled Rimini in the Middle Ages, still stands in the town. Borgo Maggiore, a town on the slopes of Monte Titano, at an elevation of 1,706 ft, is considered a suburb of the city of San Marino and has most of the capital's shops and offices. Borgo Maggiore is the principal market town of the republic, and is also the seat of the Italian consulate. Historically it was incorporated into the city of San Marino, but is now a separate town.

San Marino claims to be Europe's oldest existing state. The republic traces its origin to the year 301 AD when, according to tradition, Marinus, a stonecutter, and a group of other Christians took refuge on Mount Titano, the chief geographical feature of San Marino, to escape persecution from the emperor Diocletian. By the 12th century San Marino had developed into a commune ruled by its own statutes and consuls. The commune was able to remain independent despite encroachments by neighbouring bishops and lords, largely because of its isolation and its mountain fortresses. Against the attacks of the Malatesta family, who ruled the nearby seaport of Rimini, San Marino enjoyed the protection of the rival family of Montefeltro, who ruled Urbino. By the middle of the 15th century it was a republic ruled by a Grand Council--60 men taken from the Arengo, or assembly of families. Warding off serious attacks in the 16th century (including an occupation by Cesare Borgia), San Marino survived the Renaissance as a relic of the self-governing Italian city-states.

When Napoleon invaded Italy he respected the independence of the republic and even offered to extend its territory (1797). The Congress of Vienna (1815), at the end of the Napoleonic Wars, also recognized its independent status. During the 19th-century movement for Italian unification, San Marino offered asylum to revolutionaries, among them Giuseppe Garibaldi. After Italy became a national state, a series of treaties (the first in 1862) confirmed San Marino's independence.

San Marino volunteers served with the Italians in both world wars, and Allied aircraft bombed the tiny republic in 1944. Following a period (1947-57) of Communist-led coalition governments, a series of coalitions headed by Christian Democrats held sway until 1978, when a Communist-led coalition again came to power. A coalition of Communists (renamed Progressive Democrats in 1990) and Christian Democrats governed the country from 1986 to 1992, when the Christian Democrats formed a coalition with the Socialists.

The San Marino constitution, originating from the Statutes of 1600, provides for a parliamentary form of government. The Great and General Council (Parliament) has 60 members, elected every five years by all adult citizens. It has legislative and administrative powers and nominates every six months the two captains regent (*capitani reggenti*), who hold office for that period and may not be elected again until three years have elapsed.. The Congress of State, a council of ministers, is composed of 10 members, elected by the Great and General Council from among its members, and constitutes the central organ of executive power. Each member has charge of a ministerial department.

Social programs for the citizens of San Marino are extensive. The state finds employment for those who cannot find work with private concerns. Against a social security contribution, all citizens receive free, comprehensive medical care and assistance in sickness, accident, and old age, as well as family allowances. The state aids home ownership through its buildings schemes. Education is free up to 14 years of age. For higher level schooling, the state grants aid to students attending universities and institutions outside San Marino. The literacy rate of 97 % is the highest in the world.

The territory has no mineral resources, for the centuries-long quarrying of Mount Titano's stone and the craft that depended upon it have become exhausted. Principal resources include industry, tourism, commerce, agriculture, and crafts. Manufacturing produces building materials, paints and varnishes, paper, metalwork, textiles, clothing, furniture, rubber and leather footwear, ceramics, china, food and confectionery products, liqueurs, cosmetics, and sanitary articles. Tourism is the sector of greatest expansion, and it makes a major contribution to the inhabitants' income. Alongside traditional excursion tourism, a convention-type tourism, based on the development of modern hotel facilities, and residential tourism are growing. Agriculture, although no longer the principal economic resource in San Marino, has not shown any major decrease in production: wheat, corn, and barley are the chief crops; dairying and livestock also are important. Traditional craft products of San Marino include articles in ceramics and wrought iron and modern and reproduction furniture. Fine printing, particularly of postage stamps, is the major source of revenue.

The climate is mild and temperate, with maximum temperatures of 79 F in summer and 19 F in winter. Annual rainfall ranges between about 22 inches and 32 inches . About 17 % of the land area is arable. Vegetation is typical of the Mediterranean zone, with variations due to elevation, and includes olive, pine, oak, ash, poplar, fir, and elm and many kinds of grasses and flowers. Besides domestic and farmyard animals, moles, hedgehogs, foxes, badgers, martens, weasels, and hares are found. Indigenous birds and birds of passage are plentiful.

Two major waves of immigration, one during high unemployment in 1903 and the second after WWII, have left 10 % of those of Sammarinese descent living in the Detroit area. The town of San Marino, California, was founded and named by an admirer of the republic.

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Coinage

There is no mint in San Marino - all coins are struck in Italy. A currency treaty with the Italian government allows no banknotes to be struck, and the coins must be of the same size, denomination, and constitution as the Italian. Coinage of Italy, San Marino, and Vatican City are used interchangeably.

Modern coinage commenced in 1864 with a 5-centisimi piece. 1, 2, and 5 lira coins, as well as some 5, 10, and 50 centisimi pieces, were issued occasionally until 1931, when an annual series was released which lasted until WWII halted production in 1938. Coinage did not resume until 1972. The coinage design changes yearly, with the government announcing a theme and inviting artists around the world to submit proposals. A year set today consists of 10 coins - 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 50, 100, 200, 500, and 1000 lire. Numerous silver commemoratives in 500 and 1000 lire denominations are also offered. Gold is also available in 1, 2, and 5 scudi pieces.

Yearly Mint Sets	30 - 45,000	\$ 8 - 30
2-Coin Commemorative Sets	6 - 7,000	50 - 175
Proof Sets	7 - 17,000	40 - 175
Gold 1 Scudo 1974 - present	7 - 90,000	60 - 70
2 Scudi 1974 - present	6 - 80,000	110 - 120
5 Scudi 1976 - present	6 - 24,000	240 - 625
10 Scudi 1978	20,000	600

Yearly Themes

1972	Events in San Marino's History
1973	Humanism - justice, solidarity of mankind, etc
1974	Insects symbolizing virtues - industry, foresight, etc
1975	Animals symbolizing Love - of family, community, etc
1976	Human Values - labor, child-rearing, etc
1977	FAO Issue
1978	Work - lathe, chisel, etc
1979	Defense - city walls, sword, etc
1980	1980 Olympics
1981	Peace
1982	Social Conquests - ecology, scientific research, etc
1983	Nuclear War Threat
1984	Historical Figures - Pasteur, Hippocrates, etc
1985	War on Drugs
1986	Revolution of Technology
1987	15th Anniversary of Resumption of Coinage
1988	Fortifications of different cities
1989	Ancient History - tools, crops, etc
1990	1600 Years of History
1991	Hands
1992	Columbus
1993	Foundations of Liberty
1994	Legends and Founders of Liberty



By WILLIAM RODGER

Trade tokens

Varied and intriguing,
they're pieces of Americana

TRADE tokens represent a varied and intriguing field for the collector. Not bound by any government standards of size, weight, metal content or design, they have represented everything from classical art to side-splitting humor and been made out of everything from zinc and wood to brass and plastic.

Aside from numismatists, collectors of advertising memorabilia are also avid seekers of trade tokens. The tokens recall an era when radio, television and even magazines played little role in advertising. Merchants advertised in the local newspaper and supplemented their quaint little copper-plate ads with a hatful of gimmicks: billboards, posters, handbills, advertising fans, and trade tokens.

Originally, trade tokens came into being because of shortages of small change. Merchants who didn't have

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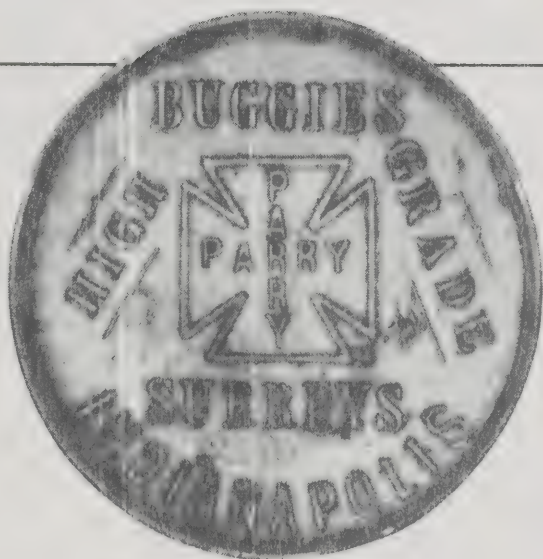
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JANUARY 1



copper on hand to make change and offer customers their own "money," carrying the merchant's name, address and often a symbolic design.

For the tradesman, this approach had a plus. While customers could spend their change elsewhere, redeeming a token meant paying a return visit to the shop and making another purchase. Tokens kept trade tokens in use long after their change came into ample supply.

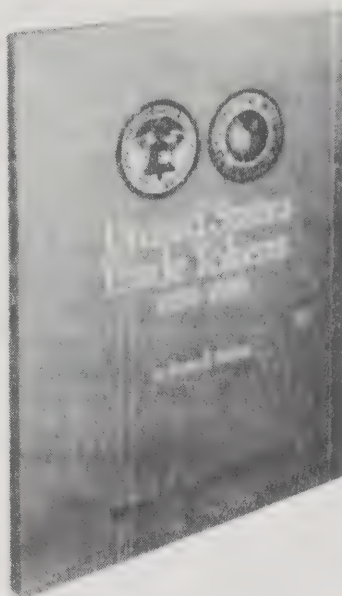
But not all trade tokens were given in change nor did all carry a specific cash equivalent. Some were awarded like trading stamps; you got one for every \$1, \$5 or \$10 spent at the shop, and you could exchange them for a product or service — maybe a haircut or a loaf of bread — or a discount on a subsequent purchase. If you've ever belonged to a book club and received "credit coupons" to apply to book selections, you know how these tokens worked.

With most tokens, you could turn them in and get something — even if that something was only more tokens. There were debit tokens, too, such as the "pay-the-cashier" kind. In some bars, debit tokens were given to patrons with each drink ordered. They carried a face value depending on the drink's price. When leaving, patrons went across the room and gave the tokens, with their payment, to the smiling lady in the birdcage. It was sort of an honor system, as some of the tokens could be easily pocketed and the tab reduced.

Trade-token collecting is not terribly advanced, as numismatic specialties go. Much has been learned about trade tokens, but dozens upon dozens of specimens remain unidentified, with dozens more yet to be discovered. Even many that bear a name and address can only be dated approximately, as trade tokens seldom carried dates. Nor do the experts agree on just what some of the designs are supposed to represent. For the collector who wants adventure, trade tokens might be the answer.

Because the field is so huge, most token buffs prefer to specialize. This can be done by collecting by geographic area, type of business, age, or design motif. Some collect only portrait tokens. Others place excellence of design as their criterion.

In studying designs, you have to realize that trade tokens were not federally struck pieces. Most were the brainchildren of struggling businessmen, who couldn't afford the best artists and die-makers. They had to cut corners to meet



What's it worth? Look it up

But what's it worth?

For a ready answer, collectors now turn to *United States Trade Tokens 1866-1889* (Krause Publications, \$12.95) by Russ Rulau.

Trade tokens are listed by states. The state abbreviation makes up the first portion of the so-called Rulau number. For instance, tokens from

Pennsylvania carry the prefix "Pa." Tokens within states are further broken down by cities, where possible; carrying things one step further, a Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, token would have the full Rulau prefix "Pa-Ph." A number is added to the end, giving a finished product like "Pa-Ph 30," the number for a token issued by Dickeson's Metal & Coin Safe around 1869.

The Dickeson token is one of the more valuable tokens listed in the book; a silver proof of the token, which carries George Washington's head on the obverse and a safe on the reverse, is valued at \$300.

Other valuable tokens carry high values either because of what they are struck on — a Seated Liberty half dollar or a Mexican eight reales — what they were struck in (gold and silver tokens are worth more than brass or copper, naturally), who struck them (P.T. Barnum), or because only one or two examples exist.

However, the majority of values listed are not exorbitant; most tokens are valued at less than \$100, even in uncirculated condition, placing these tokens and their unique perspective on history within the grasp of every collector.

production costs. Yet, with it all, some of their tokens were masterpieces, as fine or better than government coinage. Even the crude, obviously amateurish designs usually have a flair and spark of creativity.

Portrait trade tokens are not overly common, but they can be found. A particularly interesting one, yet to be identified, shows a chubby face with handlebar moustache, surrounded by the legend "Good for 5¢ Drink, 124 No. St." The portrait is that of "L. Polcri," who must have been the establishment's owner. But where 124 North St. was located and when the token was issued remain mysteries. From the token's style, it appears to date from around 1880, but this is just an estimate. Made of thin brass with a raised design, it carried a blank reverse.

A small but well-executed portrait was used on the Chester Greenwood tokens, issued at Farmington, Maine.

The reverse read, "If You Want the Best, Get Greenwood's Ear Protectors for 25 Cts. Everywhere." The portrait shows a user of the product.

One of the finest of all portrait tokens was that of a watchmaker on New York's Bleeker Street, John K. Curtis. It bore a strong, chiseled profile of "Johannes Allan, Antiquarius Scotus, Natus Feb. 26, 1777," who must have been the founder of the business. In brass, it dates from 1860 and has an inscribed reverse.

Famous individuals, especially Washington, were pictured on trade tokens from time to time. Hughes & Foster of Cincinnati struck a token around 1865 that featured a high-relief portrait bust of Washington. A likeness of Franklin appeared on the token of the Whitney Glass Works of New Jersey. More frequent token appearances were made by the same lady who graced much of our coinage, Liberty. ■

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FREE

PITTSBURGH *City* *Printer*

Net Assets

The world is plugging
into the Internet.
Pittsburghers are
there to help.
By Alan Wallace

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Sandoz leaps

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Pittsburgh's best listings

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Net assets

Photo by: FRED HAYES

Bonnie Black, who heads the Three Rivers Free-Net project at Carnegie Library, feels that public access to online information, and the Internet, is in keeping with the motto emblazoned above the doors of the main library in Oakland.

As more and more businesses and individuals want and need to plug into the Internet, Pittsburghers — from entrepreneurs to hobbyists to information professionals — are ready to help.

By Alan Wallace

Media reports frequently mention that the Internet includes some 3 million computers and about 20 million users, and that the number of users is rising by something like 20 percent a month. The interactive com-

puter network, which originated 25 years ago with the Department of Defense for use by researchers, is now a global information and communications resource.

For many, Internet access is rapidly becoming a necessity — and as interest in and demand for Internet access grows, opportunities arise for entrepreneurs to capitalize on the situation. At the same time, others want to ensure access for the public.

The Pittsburgh area is home to individuals advancing such agendas. From private

businesses offering help in accessing and using the Internet to efforts to set up a public Internet gateway, there's plenty of local real-world activity expanding the benefits of the virtual world of cyberspace.

Netting clients

It's fitting that Michael Bauer has built an Internet-related consulting business based in Pittsburgh. As he points out, Pittsburgh was among the cities where the 14 original Internet sites were located, and it has a large pool of Internet-literate people.

"There's some incredible talent in Pittsburgh," says Bauer, who's been using the Internet for about 10 years.

Several years ago, he was working with Carnegie Mellon University on Internet use by its Graduate School of Industrial Administration. He was working on a software package to ease Internet access, and had developed a business model to capitalize on it. But at about the same time, a point-and-click Internet interface called Mosaic, with combined graphics and text capabilities, ap-

appeared, so there was little point in continuing development of his software.

Bauer redirected his efforts toward "helping companies develop services that could provide information through that interface" — and in June 1993, he founded his business, The Internet Group.

"It's not an information superhighway," Bauer says of the Internet; rather, it's a communications and publishing medium. "We sell Internet publishing systems and services."

Bauer's business enables companies to make corporate newsletters, magazines, catalogs and other publications available on the Internet. Bauer helps clients assemble the necessary hardware and trains them to use it, but that's just the equivalent of "installing the printing press," he says.

The real challenge, and the real opportunity for his business, is helping clients get a handle on electronic commerce.

"How do individuals start to function effectively using this mechanism? How do you utilize it?"

He takes care of his own business via the Internet. That's how he communicates with his accountant, his lawyer, even his designers. He also markets his business online.

high-tech business to benefit from such uses of the Internet.

Netting orders

Another of Bauer's clients is a business that operates from the Squirrel Hill bookstore Pinsker's Judaica Center. The Internet Group helped it put its catalog on the Internet, and much of what it offers is thousands of years old.

U.S. Judaica Inc. carries just about anything and everything that deals with Judaism, including copies of ancient texts and other books, videos, software, gift items and more.

"We get orders from all over the world" through the Internet, says Reuven Hoch, who edits the catalog and is responsible for the database.

"We knew it would increase our potential customer base," Hoch says of being online. The process began last spring with Passover-related materials; since then, thousands of items have been added, and work is being done to put samples of audio cassettes and reproductions of book jackets and other graphics on the Internet.

The business, several years old, still has a conventional catalog, but the Internet allows customer access from all over the world, 24 hours a day, seven days a week — and it reaches

"We don't encourage people to send their credit card number over the Internet," Hoch says, citing concerns about security of information on the net. Once a customer makes contact via phone or fax, U.S. Judaica assigns them a customer ID number that can be used on the Internet.

Netting coins

"I worked at Bell Laboratories from 1980-84," says Wayne K. Homren when asked where and when he discovered the Internet. Today, he's a senior software development engineer with the Downtown firm Carnegie Group Inc.

But Homren's Internet involvement extends beyond the office. A coin collector since childhood, he assisted the American Numismatic Association in going online.

"It wasn't just my idea," Homren says, adding that some ANA members were taking part in CompuServe forums before the group's board of governors saw a March 1993 demonstration of e-mail and bulletin board services.

"Our biggest problem was to convince the board to provide funding to allow some employees to work" on getting connected, he says.

In June 1993, ANA went online with its Numismatic Information Network on CompuServe and Prodigy. Since then, ANA has also plugged into the Internet. Homren became involved in that project as a member of ANA's multimedia committee.

eral hundred users, and has helped test ANA's file transfer protocol, or FTP, site — which enables users to download files available on the Internet into their own computers.

Homren has found ANA's Internet presence beneficial as a user. "There are people all around the country that I can communicate with on a regular basis," he says.

For example, he was interested in a particular coin that was to be auctioned in New York. It turned out that the person who wrote the auction catalog entry on the coin was available online, enabling Homren to communicate quickly and directly with him. He didn't get the coin, however; his bid was a little too low, he says.

Homren also keeps in touch via the Internet with a Texan friend he met through work. He says they see each other perhaps once a year at a convention, but they exchange messages via the Internet every few days.

Compared to other forms of communication, Homren says, the Internet "is far more efficient."

Netting access

A lot of people want to use the Internet but have no idea how to get connected. A Pittsburgh-based company called Telerama Public Access Internet provides not only the means to plug in, but help in using the Internet.

Major online services such as CompuServe, America Online and Delphi offer varying levels of Internet access, but often impose per-minute charges for usage. Telerama charges a flat monthly fee that gives users unlimited time on the Internet.

Doug Luce, who attended CMU and has been an Internet user since 1987, met Telerama co-founder Tod McQuillin through a "chat" bulletin board. McQuillin was running several years ago.

"We started talking about it seriously in the summer of '91," Luce says of providing Internet access as a business.

"We were doing this at a time when nobody was doing what we were doing," says Peter Berger, Telerama system administrator and general counsel. Today, there are entire books filled with lists of Internet access providers.

Berger initially expected Telerama customers to be "extremely computer-literate people," but that hasn't turned out to be true. "Most of our customers are everyday people," he says, and Luce agrees. Telerama customers include business people, retirees, housewives and just about every other kind of person.

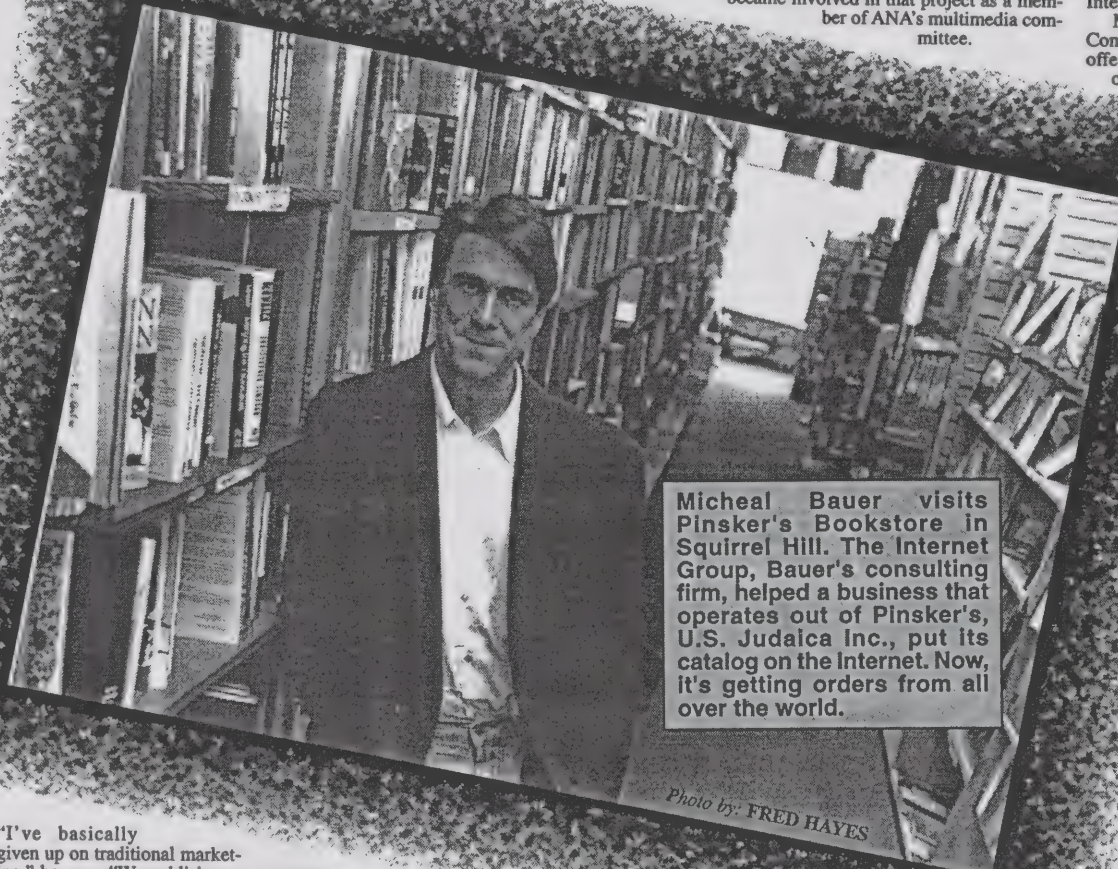
"Our typical customer is somebody who's not dead," Luce says with a laugh.

Telerama offers Internet accounts for both individuals and businesses, but Berger and Luce feel Telerama is distinguished by what it offers beyond merely plugging in.

"The customer support end of things is extremely important," Luce says.

"If someone has a question...they can call us up," Berger says. "We can help act as mentors."

continues on next page



Michael Bauer visits Pinsker's Bookstore in Squirrel Hill. The Internet Group, Bauer's consulting firm, helped a business that operates out of Pinsker's, U.S. Judaica Inc., put its catalog on the Internet. Now, it's getting orders from all over the world.

Photo by: FRED HAYES

"I've basically given up on traditional marketing," he says. "We publish our own magazine on the Internet." It's updated each month and has attracted media attention from across the country.

To date, his clients' main use for the Internet is in putting catalogs online. Because of their built-in computer knowledge, technical and scientific companies involved in direct marketing of their products were Bauer's first targets. Among his clients is a company called Black Box, which deals in computer peripherals.

But a company doesn't have to be in a

places where running such a business conventionally isn't feasible.

"If you don't live in a big city, you have very little access" to such items because it takes a substantial Jewish population in an area to support such a store, Hoch says. The Internet also enables customers to find out about items not found in the on-line catalog. The actual ordering process still requires some conventional means, however.

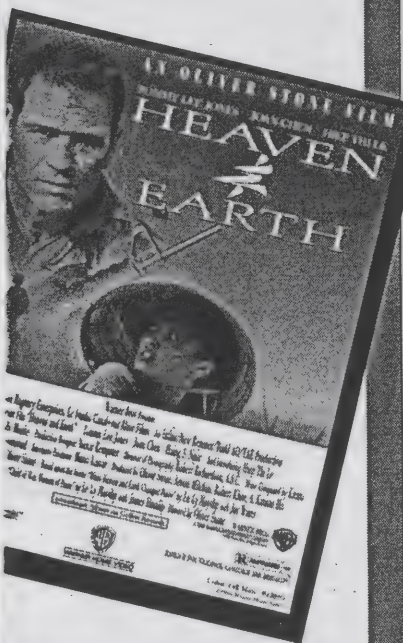
"My role was relatively small," he says.

He helped Susan Nulty, ANA information systems manager, who took over ANA's online aspects after a full-time staff member hired for the purpose departed, become familiar with the Internet. He's assisted in setting up an Internet mailing list of sev-

AVAILABLE
VIDEO...

Beethoven's
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The
Newton
family is
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the dogs.



AT
Kensington
Town Supermarket
Video Center

Net assets continued...

continued from page 9

That's important — for both the legions of novices connecting, and for Telerama's future, they say.

"Most people who are connecting with us have not used online services before," Berger says. "We try and make our support staff the first place to turn."

The offerings extend to a feature for business accounts called Interplex, which enables businesses to publish information in the Internet. And though most Telerama customers are in the Western Pennsylvania area, Interplex has attracted business from across the country, according to Berger.

Keeping up with demand is a constant struggle. The main bottleneck, both Berger and Luce say, is having enough phone lines. Telerama now has between 60 and 70 modems, a number dictated by demand at peak usage times. Luce says new technologies being developed by phone companies could resolve such problems, though.

To date, Telerama has relied largely on word-of-mouth and marketing via the Internet to attract customers, but conventional marketing is on the horizon. "There's a lot more people out there to get in touch with," Luce says.

Before long, Berger says, having e-mail capability is going to become a sign that someone is serious about doing business. "It's a lot like the fax machine in the early '80s," he says.

With the ease and efficiency of e-mail compared to writing a regular letter, stamping it and mailing it, e-mail is "a disgustingly convenient communications channel," Berger says wryly.

Netting the public

Bonnie Black used to be a futures and options trader on the floor of the Chicago Mercantile Exchange. Jobless in the aftermath of the financial market crash of 1987, she visited Europe and contemplated her future.

"One day it just sort of hit me like a bolt of lightning," she says. "Eureka! Information is my thing."

She returned to Chicago, developing computer skills and working on a security-prices database at the University of Chicago and for a nuclear-energy journal. In June 1990, she got her first Internet account, and in 1992, she acted on an idea she'd had for some time, enrolling in the University of Pittsburgh's School of Library and Information Science to work on a master's degree in library science.

Meanwhile, at Carnegie Library, work was under way with Pitt professors on a project that aimed to widen public access to online information, including the Internet. In fact, by the time Black graduated from library school last December, a two-year, \$95,100 grant — federal money funneled through state government — had been obtained for the project, called Three Rivers Free-Net (TRFN). A project director was needed. Black was recruited, and with a host of volunteers helping, she's working toward getting TRFN up and running by early 1995.

Though such "free-nets" have existed elsewhere for some time (Cleveland's is often cited as a prototype), Carnegie Library is the first library to sponsor one, according to Black, who calls it "a natural extension of public library services."

There will be public-access terminals at the main library in Oakland and at branch libraries, as well as a dial-in feature with 40 phone lines for those with their own computers at home or at work. There are no plans to charge for the service, or link it to holding or use of library cards. It will pro-

vide a wide range of information through an easy-to-use interface, plus e-mail capability and Internet access.

The information that will be available is growing all the time. Black says users will be able to learn about social services, government, law, medicine, entertainment and consumer issues, but ultimately, the information TRFN offers depends on what TRFN is offered.

"People are coming out of the woodwork all over the place" to offer information for online inclusion in TRFN, she says. Just how it all will be classified is one of the things Black and her helpers are still figuring out.

"There are going to be a lot of different ways things can be connected," she says.

Asked who she sees as becoming TRFN users, Black says, "I really think it will be everybody." Already, she's had callers ranging from students to retirees offering and asking for information.

What limits there will be on users grow mostly out of concerns for system security. Users will have to sign a form agreeing to abide by the rules, and there likely will be a time limit for use of the public-access terminals at one sitting. Beyond that, TRFN will be what people make of it.

Through the TRFN interface, the distinctions between information accessible through the local database and information on the Internet is "going to be largely invisible," Black says, adding that user knowledge of the Internet will be a factor. "There's a lot of information that's duplicated on the Internet," she says. "There are a lot of different ways to get to information in one location."

Black expects local information to be added constantly to what's available through TRFN, and that users will make suggestions for improvements.

"That's not to say we're going to follow all those suggestions," she says with a chuckle.

She knows that some issues inevitably will arise. One, of course, will be TRFN's capacity. She says the Cleveland Free-Net can handle 200 users at once, and despite a 60-minute limit, "it's almost always impossible to log in." So it's likely a way will have to be found to add phone lines for TRFN.

Black also expects TRFN will have to deal with issues that can't be foreseen. But there's so much to be done now that she's willing to take things as they come.

"My goal right now is to get the thing up and running and not die," Black says.

Equipment has been ordered, and the second floor of the main library, where public-access terminals will be located, is being renovated, though Black says the timing of that project is coincidental with the TRFN effort. She says most library personnel who deal with the public have some familiarity with the Internet, so they'll be able to help novice users.

By 2000, Black thinks, it will be common for libraries to offer TRFN-style services. But much the same way that prophecies of computers leading to the "paperless office" have not been fulfilled, she doesn't see books going by the wayside. "Most people don't want to read large volumes of information on the screen," she says, noting that most users make printouts of such information.

Still, in a world increasingly plugged in, it's important that libraries keep up.

"The idea of putting community information online and giving access to people is wonderful," Black says. "We want to get as much information out there to people as possible." ■

ART



Rated R

Wes Craven

Movie: *Enough already*
By Michael Holmes

So, you're asking yourself, a seventh instalment of the *Street* series — that's right — that hasn't already been the previous six? Nothing, not *Wes Craven's New Nightmare* more he must be having now, someone will actually enjoy resurrect his Freddy Krueger vel suggest to Craven that he seek ing, or perhaps try some No-D no one will suffer again through a film.

The basic attempt at a plot idea that Freddy is somehow original stars of the original during this movie, we're asked dreams that Craven is actually the basis for his new movie sci movie, how clever. Have no this piece of work doesn't have being a believable attempt at a

Craven tries to convince that Krueger is the ultimate evil (title belonged to Bill Clinton) first six films, Freddy's all-powerful how held in check because he right.

Now that Krueger is dead stardom, he is free to let loose our reality.

Brace yourself, *Nightmare* of terror you will feel is of to endure while watching this me

ETHICS IN NUMISMATICS

as prepared for the Western Pennsylvania Numismatic Society

Michael T. Homza

Many people consider ethics in numismatics to be an oxymoron, like "honest thief" or "competent legal counsel". This is one of the problems I had in preparing this project. I can think of examples of all three. After all, can we not call a thief who does not deny it, "honest"? We feel more comfortable thinking in terms of black and white but are in reality trapped by large quantities of gray.

As a first thought: If any of us were told that dealer Adabar was selling fake coins, we would most certainly deem him an unethical bum. But what if he sold the coins to be used in an exhibit of fake coins? Does this make his sale ethical? But if the exhibit is broken up and some of the coins end up on the market as genuine, is Mr. Adabar returned to bum status, as he should have foreseen a problem with releasing control of such "dangerous" material?

We could borrow from the field of philosophy their use of two words. If we agree that no one OUGHT to sell fake coins, then to do so under any circumstances is unethical. However, if we can only agree that one SHOULD not sell fake coins, we are left to be judged on a case-by-case basis. For this bit of knowledge, I paid the University of Pittsburgh \$185.00 -- a highly immoral, if not unethical, fee.

The more I have thought about ethics (and its cloistered cousin, morals) throughout my life, the less I've settled in my own mind. One thing I do know: we need to discuss ethical considerations and decisions at every opportunity, especially with those we disagree with. I don't know if it will

make our actions any clearer to others, but at least it will help us define our own thoughts.

In the course of my travels, I stopped at an antique shop that had among its wares a nice rack of muzzleloading rifles. Next to coins, my most profound love is antique firearms. So I "beat feet" over there quick time. And the prices weren't just good deals, they were GREAT! One in particular was a Henry Leman perchbelly halfstock caplock with coin silver furniture, 12 inlays, a patchbox in the stock, a small capbox in the toe, and chased with gold and silver wire - price \$250.00. WORTH THEN, \$1,000.00+.

As I was looking it over (and trying not to drool too much), the dealer came over and told me all about the gun, how rare it was, when it was made, and so on. He knew what he had. So why so cheap? He then offered to know \$50.00 off the price, then to come down to \$160.00. I passed.

I mentioned these guns to a friend that night. He is not only a collector, but also a federal agent. Cutting to the chase, all the rifles were stolen from several states away. The dealer bought them from a little old lady (who turned out to be fencing for many thieves) and at first just thought he made a good buy. Then he got suspicious, so he put low prices to move the pieces before he learned anything.

An NCIC check wouldn't have shown the guns as stolen unless the guy doing the search knew what to ask for and the information from the original report was perfectly entered. These guns have no serial numbers. Separated from the others, like one coin of a collection, it would have been almost impossible for the man who suffered the theft to prove ownership of any one gun.

Would it have been ethical for me to buy the Leman?

Even with my suspicions?

What about the dealer's actions?

Even though he would have had to have taken great lengths to discover the facts?

What about my friend? Is it ethical to use specialized knowledge from your avocation to pursue someone in his vocation?

When will the universe run down and stop?

At a coin shop in Erie (I do go to coin shops now and then), I found three nice coppers for my collection for a total of \$25.00 or so. The dealer slid them in a bank envelope he picked up from a rat's nest of junk next to his register. Like most of us, when I got out to my car, I just had to examine my treasures one more time before driving home. I found in the envelope not only my coppers, but a U.S. \$3.00 gold piece. Key date. I returned it (I still sometimes wonder why - the dealer was a jerk) and did not get thanked. I found out from a local that the dealer had bought it that morning for a particular customer. He set it aside in the envelope until the man stopped in. He thought it was hilarious that some idiot would get a free coin and return it.

What if I had kept the gold piece?

What if he then claimed it was stolen?

Is honesty its own reward or should I have held out for cash?

Are we surprised that dealers like this go bankrupt?

Should we care?

Did you know that some people are only alive because it's against the law to kill them?

Some points on closing. I am no saint. I don't believe in gambling, so when I play poker, I remove the chance aspect by cheating. One particular dearly departed coin dealer supplemented my college fund with all the cherries I picked off his table. When I had trouble with my heart and blood pressure, 27 troops who fought under my command at Monacacy sent my doctor a note of doubt as they could attest to my lack of said organ. I need this discussion as much as anybody.

Michael T. Homza

SOME NOTES ON RUNNING A ROUND TABLE LIKE THIS

Know your crowd. Know who you can get a response from.

Avoid any setup that you know happened to someone in the group unless you clear it in advance.

Don't look for answers. Go for the why.

If this was a dismal failure, DO NOT try to repeat it. Copying a success may not be ethical, but to steal a disaster is just plain stupid!

SETUP: A lady comes into a coin show. She has with her a 1793 chain large cent. It is genuine and grades out XF-AU. She goes to a dealer's table and explains that this is a family hand-down. She needs \$200.00 to get her car fixed. She wants to know if she can get it out of this coin.

What do you offer?

Does it matter if she is old and feeble or young and single?

If she approaches a collector instead of a dealer?

If she comes to you when you are at the "club's" table?

If she asks a price and doesn't name one?

If it happens at a shop instead of a show?

If she is know to you (you recognize her from church)?

If she was sent to you specifically?

If you overhear this at a dealer's table, do you get involved? If you like the dealer? Hate him?

SETUP: A dealer has a coin for sale when a man off the floor examines it and declares it to be a fake.

Should it be pulled from sale?

Should the doubt be passed on to others who show interest in it?

Does the value of the coin matter?

What if the man raising doubt is well dressed? Poorly dressed?

What if he is a "known" (i.e., a Breen, Harris or Severin)?

SETUP: A dealer has a coin for sale. It is a rare variety. It is priced as a common example.

Do you buy it or point out the error to the dealer?

If you buy it, do you make it a point to show others how you "got" dealer J?

Does it matter if it is in a field you collect?

Does it matter if it is a common variety (large date, small date) or a fringe variety (one pointy beak)?

Does it matter if it is a U.S. cent or a Yap stone?

What if the person spotting it is another dealer?

SETUP: A new collector is on the local scene. Shy guy but seems to be serious about the hobby. You come to know him casually. You find out he was a convict.

Does character matter? After all, Billary got elected.

Do you pass word on to others that Newguy might be a problem?

Do you refuse to sponsor him the Stuffy Coin Club or put him off? Do you tell him why?

Does it matter if he reveals his past or you learn of it elsewhere?

That his crime was rape?

assault?

car theft?

child molestation?

possession of narcotics with intent to sell?

being Democratic Chairman?

SETUP: Some idiot comes up with the brilliant idea of discussing ethics. In numismatics, nonetheless. You try your best but he can't be dissuaded.

Do you writhe in agony?

Resort to gunplay?

Run screaming into the night?

Sell your coins and start collecting pointy earwax from Vulcans?

Open mind, engage mouth and enjoy?

THE JULIO-CLAUDIAN DYNASTY

Emperor	Full Name	Born	Succeeded	Relationship to Predecessors	Died	Cause of Death, Age	Length of Reign	Relatives
1. AUGUSTUS	Caius Octavius, later Caius Julius Caesar.	23 Sept., 63 B.C., in Rome.	Proclaimed Augustus 16 Jan., 27 B.C., but was master of the Roman World from the defeat of Antony and Cleopatra in 31 B.C.	Great-nephew and adopted son of Julius Caesar (assassinated 44 B.C.)	19 Aug., A.D. 14, at Nola in Campania.	Natural causes, aged 75.	40 years, 7 months, 3 days.	<p>Wife: 1. Scribonia, divorced 38 B.C. 2. Livia (Julia), b. 58 B.C., m. 38 B.C., d. A.D. 29.</p> <p>Daughter: Julia (by Scribonia), b. 39 B.C., d. A.D. 14.</p> <p>Son-in-law: M. Vipsanius Agrippa, b. 63 B.C., m. 21 B.C., d. 12 B.C.</p> <p>Grandsons: Caius Caesar, b. 20 B.C., d. A.D. 4. Lucius Caesar, b. 17 B.C., d. A.D. 2. Agrippa Postumus, b. 12 B.C., d. A.D. 14.</p> <p>Sister: Octavia, b. circa 64 B.C., d. circa 11 B.C.</p>
2. TIBERIUS	Tiberius Claudius Nero, later Tiberius Julius Caesar.	42 B.C.	19 Aug., A.D. 14 [Had been heir-apparent from A.D. 4].	Stepson of Augustus (son of Tiberius Claudius Nero, praetor in 42 B.C., and Livia).	16 March, A.D. 37, at Misenum, in the villa of Lucullus.	Natural causes, aged 78	22 years, 6 months, 25 days.	<p>Wife: 1. Vipsania Agrippina, divorced 11 B.C., d. A.D. 20 2. Julia (d. of Augustus), m. 11 B.C., d. A.D. 14.</p> <p>Son: Drusus (by Vipsania), b. 13 B.C., d. A.D. 23.</p> <p>Grandson: Tiberius Caesar (Gemellus), b. A.D. 19, d. A.D. 37.</p> <p>Brother: Nero Claudius Drusus, b. 38 B.C., d. 9 B.C.</p> <p>Sister-in-law: Antonia (d. of Mark Antony), b. 36 B.C., m. circa 16 B.C., d. A.D. 37.</p> <p>Nephews: Germanicus Caesar, b. 15 B.C., d. A.D. 19. Claudius, EMPEROR A.D. 41-54.</p>
3. CALIGULA (A nickname meaning "little boot", given him in childhood by his father's soldiers).	Caius Caesar, later Caius Caesar Germanicus.	31 Aug., A.D. 12, at Antium.	16 March, A.D. 37.	Great-nephew of Tiberius; great-grandson of Augustus.	24 Jan., A.D. 41, at the Palatine games in Rome.	Assassinated by a tribune of the guard, at the age of 28.	3 years, 10 months, 8 days.	<p>Wife: Caesonia.</p> <p>Father: Germanicus Caesar, b. 15 B.C., d. A.D. 19.</p> <p>Mother: Agrippina Senior (d. of Agrippa and Julia), b. circa 14 B.C., m. circa A.D. 5, d. A.D. 33.</p> <p>Brothers: Nero Caesar, b. A.D. 6, d. A.D. 30. Drusus Caesar, b. A.D. 7, d. A.D. 33.</p> <p>Sisters: Agrippina Junior, b. A.D. 15, d. A.D. 59. Drusilla, b. A.D. 17, d. A.D. 38. Julia Livilla, b. A.D. 18, d. A.D. 41.</p>
4. CLAUDIUS	Tiberius Claudius Drusus, later Tiberius Claudius Drusus Germanicus.	1 Aug., 10 B.C., at Lugdunum.	25 Jan., A.D. 41.	Uncle of Caligula; nephew of Tiberius.	13 Oct., A.D. 54.	Probably poisoned by his wife Agrippina Junior, at the age of 63.	13 years, 8 months, 18 days.	<p>Wife: 1. Plautia Urgulanilla. 2. Aelia Paetina. 3. Valeria Messallina, m. circa A.D. 39, d. A.D. 47. 4. Agrippina Junior, m. A.D. 48, d. A.D. 59.</p> <p>Children: Claudia Antonia (by Paetina), b. A.D. 27, d. A.D. 66. Octavia (by Messallina), b. circa A.D. 40., d. A.D. 62. Britannicus Caesar (by Messallina), b. circa A.D. 42, d. A.D. 55.</p> <p>Father: Nero Claudius Drusus, b. 38 B.C., d. 9 B.C.</p> <p>Mother: Antonia (d. of Mark Antony), b. 36 B.C., m. circa 16 B.C., d. A.D. 37.</p> <p>Brother: Germanicus Caesar, b. 15 B.C., d. A.D. 19.</p>



Emperor	Full Name	Born	Succeeded	Relationship to Predecessors	Died	Cause of Death, Age	Length of Reign	Relatives
5. NERO	Lucius Domitius Ahenobarbus, later Nero Claudius Caesar Drusus Germanicus.	15 Dec., A.D. 37, at Antium.	13 Oct., A.D. 54. [Had been heir-apparent from A.D. 50].	Stepson of Claudius; nephew of Caligula; great-great-grandson of Augustus.	9 June, A.D. 68.	Suicide, aged 30.	13 years, 7 months 27 days.	Wife: 1. Octavia (d. of Claudius), m. A.D. 53, divorced A.D. 62. 2. Poppaea Sabina, m. A.D. 62, d. A.D. 65. 3. Statilia Messalina, m. A.D. 66. Daughter: Claudia (by Poppaea), b. and d. A.D. 63. Mother: Agrippina Junior, b. A.D. 15, d. A.D. 59.
6. CLODIUS MACER	Lucius Clodius Macer.	?	(Rebelled against Nero, in North Africa, about April of A.D. 68).	None.	About October A.D. 68.	Having refused to acknowledge Galba as emperor, Macer was probably murdered at that emperor's instigation. Age unknown.	(Rebellion probably lasted about 6 months).	
7. GALBA	Servius Sulpicius Galba.	Circa 5 B.C.	9 June, A.D. 68.	None.	15 Jan., A.D. 69.	Assassinated in the Forum in Rome, aged approximately 72.	7 months, 6 days.	
8. OTHO	Marcus Salvius Otho.	A.D. 32.	15 Jan., A.D. 69.	None (but his wife, Poppaea Sabina, left him for Nero, whom she married in A.D. 62).	17 April, A.D. 69.	Suicide, at Brixellum at the age of 36.	3 months, 2 days.	Wife: Poppaea Sabina, d. A.D. 65.
9. VITELLIUS	Aulus Vitellius	A.D. 15.	Proclaimed emperor in Germany on 2 Jan., A.D. 69, in opposition to Galba.	None.	20 Dec., A.D. 69.	Killed by the mob, in Rome, at the age of 54.	11 months, 18 days.	Father: Lucius Vitellius, three times consul, and Claudius' colleague as censor; d. A.D. 52. Children: a son and a daughter, whose portraits, without names, appear on the coinage.

THE FLAVIAN DYNASTY

Emperor	Full Name	Born	Succeeded	Relationship to Predecessors	Died	Cause of Death, Age	Length of Reign	Relatives
10. VESPASIAN	Titus Flavius Vespasianus	A.D. 9, at Reate.	Proclaimed emperor at Alexandria (Egypt) on 1 July, A.D. 69, in opposition to Vitellius.	None.	24 June, A.D. 79.	Natural causes, aged 70.	9 years, 11 months 23 days.	Wife: Flavia Domitilla, <i>m.</i> before A.D. 39, <i>d.</i> before her husband's accession. Children: Titus, EMPEROR A.D. 79-81. Domitilla, predeceased her father. Domitian, EMPEROR A.D. 81-96.
11. TITUS	Titus Flavius Vespasianus	30 Dec., A.D. 39.	24 June, A.D. 79. [Had been Caesar from A.D. 69].	Son of Vespasian.	13 Sept., A.D. 81.	Probably natural causes, though his brother Domitian was suspected of having hastened his death. Age 41.	2 years, 2 months 20 days.	Daughter: Julia Sabina, <i>b. circa</i> A.D. 65, <i>d. circa</i> A.D. 91.
12. DOMITIAN	Titus Flavius Domitianus.	24 Oct., A.D. 51.	13 Sept., A.D. 81. [Had been Caesar from A.D. 69].	Brother of Titus; son of Vespasian.	18 Sept., A.D. 96.	Assassinated as the result of a palace plot, in which his wife, Domitia, was involved. Age 44.	15 years and 5 days.	Wife: Domitia Longina, <i>d.</i> A.D. 150.



Vespasian



Titus



Domitian

Something About Badges

In this day and age there are no mavericks. Everybody is branded. Not with a hot iron, as in the days of the slave pen, nor is the brand at any time a mark of servitude. Some times it is just a tiny bow of narrowest ribbon hidden among frills and laces; but it means a whole lot. In the color of the silk threads is woven the history of some Organization.

The Railroad man wears a tiny lantern; the Printer a "stick"; the Carpenter a saw; the Stoneman a mallet; a tiny anvil swings from the watch chain of a Blacksmith, and so it goes.

In addition to the symbols of a trade, nearly every man wears the emblem of his favorite Society, and by those emblems many friendships have been formed between strangers, and many a time the right hand of fellowship has been extended by a man to some fellow member who has met with misfortune.

One meets with many badges, hundreds of varieties, at a National Convention, and each one has its own peculiar meaning. First of all comes the badge of the Organization, then comes the Delegates' badges. The Delegates from New Hampshire have tiny blocks of granite fastened to their badges; Kansas cannot raise enough sun-flowers to supply her Delegates; the Buckeye crop has been largely increased to meet the demand of the Ohio Delegations; Virginia wears a lot of peanuts, or a Minie Ball from some famed battle field; the badges of the men from Louisiana are emblematic of the sugar industry; and Texas is represented by a pair of steer's horns; the grizzly bear of California is met with at every Convention; and Colorado's mining wealth is advertised by miniature gold bricks. Every State is represented, and the one who walks along the avenues of a Convention city can tell at a glance the State or city from which a man comes, and yet not even pauses on the promenade to speak to him.

Don't ever go to a Convention without a supply of souvenirs from your own State. Badges are the only form of currency that will be accepted in exchange for a souvenir from some other State. From every Convention comes reports of large sums of money that have been offered to delegates by badge collectors for certain badges. These offers are almost always refused, inasmuch as the Delegate knows that his badge will bring him a souvenir of the Convention far more valuable to him on account of its association, than any amount of money could be.

The study of badges is interesting, and if you don't believe it, examine closely the badges of the next Convention you attend.

THE SMITHFIELD STREET BRIDGE

The **SMITHFIELD STREET BRIDGE** was constructed in 1883 by Gustav Lindenthal who later became famous for the **HELL GATE BRIDGE** in New York City. The **SMITHFIELD STREET BRIDGE** has six gracefully curved trusses; two on each side, and two between the roadways. This unusual bridge design is called a double-bowstring, lenticular trusses.

The present bridge is the third structure to be called the **SMITHFIELD STREET BRIDGE** over the Monongahela. The great fire of 1845 which burned a large part of Pittsburgh also destroyed the original bridge, which had been the first river bridge into the city. It had a wooden frame, a wooden roof, and a sign posted by its owners that threatened to fine anyone \$5 for smoking a pipe or cigar while on the bridge. It was dedicated in 1818 amid cannon salutes and parading military units with fifes and drums.

After the fire, its replacement was a suspension bridge designed by John Augustus Roebling who pioneered the use of "bundled" wire cable. The suspension replacement was built in 1846 on the piers of the old bridge. The structure had eight spans of 188 feet each supported by two 4½" diameter cables. It had cast iron suspension towers 16 feet high, and a 35 foot roadway which carried two lines of car tracks, and pedestrian promenades on both sides. It carried traffic across the river for 35 years. However, it wasn't designed for the heavy volume of traffic that eventually loosened its joints and caused it to sway alarmingly. David Hostetter, president of the Bridge Company and official of the Pittsburgh & Lake Erie Railroad, undertook to build a new one that would carry train tracks, but never did.

Gustavus Lindenthal, a German immigrant, like Roebling, was the chief designer of this third bridge which stands today as the **SMITHFIELD STREET BRIDGE**. Work started in 1881, but was delayed 10 months by river interests. They appealed to court to seek more river clearance than the 36 feet under the old bridge. The court ordered a 57 foot clearance, which is why there is a slight grade on the downtown end of the bridge. Traffic was maintained on the old bridge by some complicated engineering that involved, in part, suspending the roadway of the old bridge from the new structure. When the bridge was finished in September, 1883, its cost totaled \$458,000.

Lindenthal widened his structure by the addition of extra trusses for a trolley section in 1889.

The city of Pittsburgh bought the bridge from its private owners in 1895 and made it toll free.

As the bridge aged, repairs were made to extend its usefulness. To reduce weight, Alcoa devised a way for engineers to replace the steel deck with aluminum in 1933; and then Alcoa guaranteed the job for 25 years. It lasted 33 years.

Once a derrick barge ripped a hole in the bridge floor. Another time, the showboat "Rhododendron" had to have its smoke stacks disassembled so it could squeeze under the bridge to transport the Pitt football team to Morgantown, W.V.

Over the years, some of the original features have disappeared or changed. The soaring ornamental towers are long gone, and the treated wooden block deck and sidewalks were replaced first by steel and then by aluminum.

By legislative action, the State Department of Highways (now PennDOT) received ownership and maintenance responsibilities in 1961. Feasibility studies were made to increase the traffic flow across the bridge. One plan was to construct a third roadway including the graceful figure eight lateral trusses.

The **SMITHFIELD STREET BRIDGE** centennial was observed on August 3, 1983. The bridge, now a national historic landmark, became the site for an antique auto parade, music, speeches and displays. It was estimated that on an average weekday, 1,100 buses, 575 trolleys, and 10,000 cars travel the bridge.

In November, 1984, a new light rail transit opened and PAT (Port Authority of Pittsburgh) removed the trolleys from the bridge to be rerouted across a refurbished railroad "pan handle" bridge. New feasibility studies were made to determine how the trolley half of the bridge might be renovated to better serve present traffic patterns. Rehabilitation plans for the **SMITHFIELD STREET BRIDGE** should extend its useful life by 20 to 25 years.

PITTSBURGH FOLK HEROES

While our city had many citizens of historical importance, it is somewhat lacking in "folk heroes."

Some of these heroes were actual persons, while others were fictitious composites of various characters. The most prominent of these were:

JOHNNY APPLESEED came through Pittsburgh many times on his travels. While best known for his planting of apple trees or the distribution of apple seeds, he was also a preacher and friend to all. He had become a convert to Swedenborg and often preached the "News right fresh from heaven." Very unkempt in appearance, he often wore a tin pan for a hat and flour sacks for a shirt and trousers. The tin hat kept rain from his head and was useful to cook his food.

He lived by barter for his apple seeds and his clothes were often discards from generous customers. A 5¢ postage stamp was issued by the U.S.P.S. in 1966 in honor of Johnny's birth.

During the War of 1812, some Indians joined the British in hopes of extracting revenge upon the frontiersmen. Johnny acted as a scout to warn the settlers of Indian attack. Also respected by the Indians, he was allowed to move about at will, as always.

MIKE FINK was "king of the Keelboatmen" in early American folklore. He was, no doubt, very vulgar and hard as nails. Now and again he took flat-boats downriver from Pittsburgh. His usual stomping-grounds were farther downriver. All of his exploits are impossible to classify as truth or legend. However, one of his bragging spiels has come down to us verbatim:

"I'm a Salt River roarer! I'm a ringtailed squealer. I'm a reg'lar screamer from the ol' Massassip! I'm the very infant that refused his milk before its eyes were open, and called out for a bottle of old rye. I love the women an' I'm chockful o' fight! I'm half wild horse and half cockeyed alligator and the rest o' me is crooked snags an' redhot snappin' turtle. I can hit like fourth-proof lightnin' an' every lick I make in the woods lets in an acre o' sunshine. I can outrun, outjump, outshoot, outbrag, outdrink, an' outfight, rough-an'-tumble no holts barred, ary man on bothsides the river from Pittsburgh to New Orleans an' back agin to St. Louiee. Come on, you flatters, you bargers, you milk-white mechanics, an' see how tough I am to chaw! I ain't had a fight for two days an' I'm spillin' for plenty of exercise. Cock-a-doodle-dol!"

JOHN HENRY was a tunnel-driving railroader who once worked for the C & O Railroad. It was said of him that he weighed 44 pounds at birth and went looking for his first job as soon as he had a first meal.

In the 1870s he entered a contest with a steam drill when he discovered that his end of a tunnel was being drilled by men while the other end was being drilled by the newly invented drills operated by steam.

The C & O foreman provided two 20-pound hammers for John to use in the contest. At the end of the allotted time, John had drilled two holes seven feet deep while the steam drill had finished one hole nine feet deep. John had won.

That night John died from a ruptured blood vessel. His ghost lived on — drilling in the mountains. As late as 1883, the railroad had problems keeping their mountain crews on the job when men heard his sledge hammers ringing on steel in the quiet of the night.

JOE MAGARAC "is the personification of the steelworkers' strength, skill and pride in his work," another author once wrote. He is to our steelworkers what Paul Bunyan was to the lumberjacks.

Joe's feats of strength and stamina were outstanding and he ended his days being melted down into a vat of molten steel to improve the quality of the metal for a new mill.

Joe could make rails and cannonballs as easy as most men make snowballs.

In Serbian Magarac means "Jackass, damned fool." One account credits Joe with saying: "Dat's me. All I do is eat-it and work-it some lak jackass-donkey."



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"Cedar Point: The Queen of American Watering Places" is a new book, recently released, by authors Dave and Diane Francis. This 176 page, hardcover book, features over 200 pictures from park archives and private collections. It tells the story of one of Americas greatest amusement parks, from its early days as a resort to todays spectacular Amazement Park. The book is available for \$22.95. You must add \$2.50 for postage. Ohio residents add 5% sales tax also. Order from: Daring Books, Box 20-050P, Canton, OH 44701.

Another new amusement park book called, "Venice of America - Coney Island of the Pacific" is a 176 page paperback history book about the amusement business in Venice and Ocean Park, CA. The 9 X 12 horizontal format style book contains 217 photographs (40 historic postcards in color) of roller coasters, carousels, and other amusement rides. Has 22 pages on Pacific Ocean Park alone. It is available from the author Jeffrey Stanton, 3710 Pacific Ave. #16, Venice, CA 90291. The cost, including postage, is \$17.95. California residents add 6.5% sales tax.

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hd S 21st
See page 17

BREWERS BRASS WORK
BREWERS' BRASS WORK.
M'KENNA BROS BRASS CO
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BREWERS' KETTLES.
See coppersmiths

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See contractors—brick

BRICK MACHINERY.
Irwin & Whiston 146 6th.

BRICK MANUFACTURERS.
See also fire brick
Allegheny Brick Co Park bldg 1010
Atlas Brick Co Charles A Beckett John W N Pacific av and Columbus Bell phone Highland 2796-J
Benz J & H hd S 21st Bell phone Hemlock 142

BLAIR BROS STANTON AV AND
Black Bell phone Highland 1277
Boyd Hill Brick Co Vickroy and Magee Bell phone Grant 77
Buck W A 3th and Penn av
Carbon Brick Co Farmers Bank bldg 905
Central Brick Co Diamond Bank bldg 904
Continental Brick Co House bldg 307 wks 61st Bell phone Fisk 239
Darlington Brick & Mining Co 6366 Frankstown av

DUQUESNE FIREPROOFING CO
421 Wood 401, 403 Bell phone Court 2049
Entress Brick Co 240 Webster av Bell phone Grant 2388
Huckestein John & Co 37 Fairmount A
Imperial Brick Co Frick bldg 421 Bell phone Court 3337-J
Iron City Brick & Stone Co Stanton and McCandless avs Bell phone Fisk 143
Keeling Brick Co 135 S 21st Bell phone Hemlock 126
Kelly St Brick Works Kelly and Torrens Bell phone Highland 2688-J

KITTANNING BRICK AND FIRE
Clay Co Empire bldg 716 to 718 Bell phone Court 3734 see page 32

**An Ornament to Any Lawn,
As well as a protection from outside intrusion. About 19
Standard Styles in stock. Ask for Catalog No. 10.**

Page Woven Wire Fence Co.
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MOVING A SPECIALTY.

P. & A. Phone, North 27.
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To NORTHWESTERN RESULTS You Must Carry NORTHWESTERN POLICIES
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STETSON LEACH, GENERAL AGENT.
Park Building, Fifth Avenue and Smithfield Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

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1820

BRICK
Knowls phone
Lana phone
M'KA
Small 10
McKin town
Mack
Marsh
MAR
Emp 3734
Miller Cedar
Miller Nat
Norri Bell
PAT
Co 213
Penns pho
Pitca pho
PIT
ny 132
Pon
RO
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OPERATING BREWERIES BY STATE IN SELECTED YEARS

1876 1880 1890 1895 1900 1910 1914 1919 1935 1940 1945 1950 1955 1960 1965 1973

AL	4	-	1	4	5	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
AK	1	-	3	4	15	5	4	3	3	2	-	-	-	-	-
AZ	7	11	4	2	3	2	2	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
AR	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CA	206	186	145	120	117	82	74	65	41	32	21	17	16	12	10
CO	36	27	21	18	15	13	12	-	5	4	4	4	3	3	2
CT	31	20	23	20	21	21	20	19	12	9	5	2	2	1	1
DE	2	4	4	5	5	6	4	3	1	2	2	2	-	-	-
DC	16	10	7	5	5	5	4	4	2	1	1	1	1	-	-
FL	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	1	10	6	6	6	6	7	3
GA	2	1	3	6	6	4	4	4	1	1	1	1	-	1	2
HI	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	6	7	2	5	5	4	3
ID	10	12	30	18	19	10	6	-	5	4	3	3	1	-	-
IL	165	110	112	122	114	113	100	93	62	52	39	31	21	15	12
IN	105	66	48	49	45	41	39	33	17	16	13	11	6	4	3
IA	132	118	23	27	28	20	18	-	4	3	3	3	3	2	1
KS	34	30	2	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KY	35	32	28	25	30	22	19	17	7	8	6	6	5	5	4
LA	10	9	8	7	9	12	12	11	7	6	6	5	4	4	3
ME	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MD	70	57	43	29	29	24	19	15	11	9	7	7	6	6	4
MA	28	31	33	35	47	40	39	32	14	15	14	13	8	7	4
MI	147	117	107	98	87	74	70	59	45	37	23	19	13	10	7
MN	112	103	100	95	85	71	66	60	24	22	19	18	15	13	10
MO	87	64	59	47	52	52	53	46	19	17	13	10	9	6	4
MT	22	19	18	16	26	22	21	21	10	9	8	7	5	3	1
NB	15	26	23	22	22	14	14	13	5	5	4	4	3	3	2
NV	30	32	17	8	5	5	3	-	2	2	2	1	1	-	-
NH	6	5	5	6	5	4	4	4	1	1	1	1	-	-	1
NJ	69	51	47	45	51	40	40	36	15	14	13	9	9	8	6
NY	393	334	290	274	270	194	165	153	69	61	44	36	24	18	13
NC	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	-	1
ND	-	-	6	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OH	216	164	133	122	124	120	118	104	54	50	38	33	15	12	8
OK	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	3	2	1	1	1	1
OR	30	32	33	25	26	20	13	-	6	6	4	2	1	1	1
PA	361	297	266	221	220	248	233	209	107	72	63	53	32	26	24
RI	6	5	3	5	8	8	7	6	6	3	2	2	2	1	1
SC	3	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SD	-	-	8	5	5	4	4	4	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
TN	6	2	4	4	4	5	4	-	3	3	2	2	1	-	1
TX	47	21	9	13	12	15	16	14	10	8	7	7	6	6	7
UT	22	14	9	8	7	6	5	4	2	2	2	2	2	2	1
VT	1	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
VA	5	2	2	4	8	6	6	6	2	4	4	4	3	2	2
WA	13	29	31	29	33	34	26	-	18	15	11	11	8	7	5
WV	16	-	7	8	9	14	10	-	4	2	1	1	1	1	1
WI	157	205	171	168	163	140	138	131	86	74	61	48	43	33	27
WY	8	6	7	3	5	3	2	3	3	3	3	2	-	-	-

2685 2266 1902 1732 1751 1498 1404 1179 703 592 462 392 283 225 182 122

Mississippi never had a brewery.

THE TWENTY LARGEST BREWERS IN 1877 AND 1973

1877

1	George Ehret + 1934	138,450*
2	Ph. Best Brg. Co.**	121,630
3	Bergner & Engel + 1919	119,810
4	P. Ballantine & Sons + 1971	107,590
5	Conrad Seipp Brg. Co. + 1919	95,170
6	H. Clausen & Son + 1910	90,640
7	Flanagan & Wallace + 1937	88,680
8	Jacob Ruppert + 1966	84,430
9	Beadleston & Woerz + 1919	79,660
10	J. Schlitz Brg. Co.	79,540
11	Wm. Massey & Co. + 1894	75,190
12	Albany Brg. Co. + 1916	72,720
13	Christian Moerlein + 1936	72,590
14	Frank Jones + 1950	71,470
15	Rueter & Alley + 1919	67,120
16	Clausen & Price + 1910	64,900
17	Boston Beer Co. + 1956	62,800
18	Yuengling & Co. + 1940	62,740
19	W.J. Lemp + 1919	61,300
20	Windisch Muhlhauser & Bro.	59,480

1973

1	Anheuser-Busch, Inc.	29,887,000
2	Jos. Schlitz Brg. Co.	21,343,000
3	Pabst Brg. Co.	13,128,000
4	Adolph Coors Co.	10,950,000
5	Miller Brg. Co.	6,919,000
6	Falstaff Brg. Corp.	6,009,000
7	F & M Schaefer Brg. Co.	5,000,000
8	Stroh Brewery Co.	4,646,000
9	G. Heileman Brg. Co.	4,420,000
10	Carling Brg. Co.	3,800,000
11	Olympia Brg. Co.	3,637,000
12	C. Schmidt & Sons, Inc.	3,520,000
13	Theo. Hamm Brg. Co.	3,400,000
14	Rheingold Breweries, Inc.	2,675,000
15	National Brg. Co.	2,196,000
16	Genesee Brg. Co.	1,850,000
17	Pearl Brg. Co.	1,611,000
18	Grain Belt Breweries, Inc.	1,100,000
19	Lone Star Brg. Co.	1,066,000
20	Rainier Brg. Co.	860,000

*In barrels. 1 barrel = 31 gallons

**Became Pabst Brewing Co. in 1889

U. S. BEER PRODUCTION

Year	Barrels	Brewers
1870	5,093,300	3,286
1875	8,383,720	
1880	12,800,900	2,266
1885	19,216,630	
1890	26,820,950	1,902
1895	33,237,650	1,732
1900	39,330,000	1,751
1910	47,635,840	1,498
1919	7,409,930	583
1940	43,920,800	592
1950	70,907,540	392
1960	75,533,360	225
1963	124,300,000	198
1970	121,650,000	144
1975	148,567,220	

STATES WITH THE MOST BREWERIES

1876	1900	1919	1935	1950	1960	1973
NY 393	NY 270	PA 209	PA 107	PA 53	WI 33	PA 18
PA 361	PA 220	NY 153	WI 86	WI 48	PA 26	WI 11
OH 216	WI 163	WI 131	NY 69	NY 36	NY 18	CA 10
CA 206	OH 124	OH 104	IL 62	OH 33	IL 15	NY 7
IL 165	CA 117	IL 93	OH 54	IL 31	MN 13	TX 7
WI 157	IL 114	CA 65	MI 45	MI 19	CA/OH 12ea.	FL 6

DRY PERIODS

The first year in each period is the year in which the state voted Dry.
The second year in each period is the year in which the state voted Wet.

AL	1908-1911	1915-1937			
AZ	1915-1933				
AR	1916-1933				
CA	1920-1933				
CO	1916-1933				
CT	1854-1872	1920-1933			
DE	1855-1857	1920-1933			
DC	1917-1933				
FL	1919-1933				
GA	1908-1935				
ID	1916-1933				
IL	1851-1853	1920-1933			
IN	1855-1858	1918-1933			
IA	1855-1857	1882-1883	1884-1894	1916-1917	1920-1933
KS	1881-1937				
KY	1920-1933				
LA	1920-1933				
ME	1846-1856	1858-1933			
MD	1920-1933				
MA	1852-1868	1869-1875	1920-1933		
MI	1853-1875	1918-1933			
MN	1920-1934				
MS	1909-1934				
MO	1920-1933				
MT	1919-1933				
NB	1855-1858	1917-1933			
NV	1918-1933				
NH	1855-1903	1918-1933			
NJ	1920-1933				
NM	1918-1933				
NY	1855-1856	1920-1933			
NC	1909-1933				
ND	1889-1933				
OH	1919-1933				
OK	1907-1933				
OR	1916-1933				
PA	1920-1933				
RI	1853-1863	1874-1875	1886-1889	1920-1933	
SC	1916-1933				
SD	1889-1896	1917-1933			
TN	1909-1933				
TX	1918-1933				
UT	1917-1934				
VA	1916-1933				
VT	1852-1903	1920-1933			
WA	1916-1934				
WV	1914-1933				
WI	1920-1933				
WY	1920-1933				

NATIONAL PROHIBITION

The 18th Amendment

Section 1

After one year from the ratification of this article the manufacture, sale, or transportation of intoxicating liquors within, the importation thereof into, or the exportation thereof from the United States and all territory subject to the jurisdiction thereof for beverage purposes is hereby prohibited.

Section 2

The Congress and the several states shall have concurrent power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

Section 3

This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by the Legislatures of the several states, as provided in the Constitution, within seven years from the date of the submission hereof to the states by the Congress.

The 21st Amendment

Section 1

The eighteenth article of amendment to the Constitution of the United States is hereby repealed.

Section 2

The transportation or importation into any state, territory, or possession of the United States for delivery or use therein of intoxicating liquors, in violation of the laws thereof, is hereby prohibited.

Section 3

This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by convention in the several states, as provided in the Constitution, within seven years from the date of the submission hereof to the states by the Congress.

The 18th Amendment was ratified by the 36th State on January 16, 1919 and one year later, January 16, 1920, the Amendment became effective. State ratification dates are listed on the following page. The states of Rhode Island and Connecticut never ratified the 18th Amendment.

The 21st Amendment repealed the 18th Amendment and protected any state that wanted to keep prohibition. The legalization of beer became effective April 7, 1933 and on this date beer was legalized in 15 states and the District of Columbia. Dates on which beer was legalized in other states are listed on the following page.

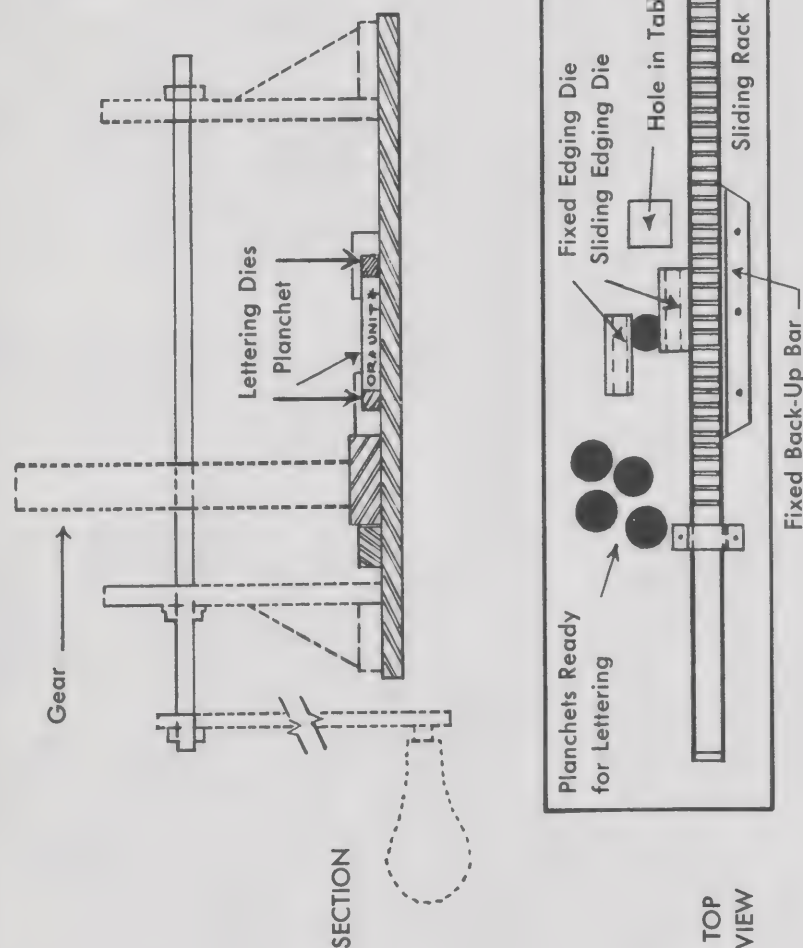
NATIONAL PROHIBITION

	18th Amendment Senate Ratification	18th Amendment House Ratification	Relegalization of Beer
AL	Jan. 14, 1919	Jan. 14, 1919	Mar. 22, 1937
AR	Jan. 14, 1919	Jan. 13, 1919	Aug. 24, 1933
AZ	May 23, 1918	May 24, 1918	Jun. 26, 1933
CA	Jan. 10, 1919	Jan. 13, 1919	Apr. 27, 1933
CO	Jan. 15, 1919	Jan. 15, 1919	Apr. 7, 1933
CT	---	---	Apr. 20, 1933
DC	---	---	Apr. 7, 1933
DE	Mar. 18, 1918	Mar. 14, 1918	May 15, 1933
FL	Nov. 27, 1918	Nov. 27, 1918	May 8, 1933
GA	Jun. 26, 1918	Jun. 26, 1918	May 23, 1935
ID	Jan. 8, 1919	Jan. 7, 1919	Jun. 21, 1933
IA	Jan. 15, 1919	Jan. 15, 1919	Apr. 15, 1933
IL	Jan. 8, 1919	Jan. 14, 1919	Apr. 26, 1933
IN	Jan. 13, 1919	Jan. 14, 1919	Apr. 7, 1933
KS	Jan. 14, 1919	Jan. 14, 1919	May 1, 1937
KY	Jan. 14, 1918	Jan. 14, 1918	Apr. 7, 1933
LA	Aug. 6, 1918	Aug. 8, 1918	Apr. 7, 1933
MA	Apr. 2, 1918	Mar. 26, 1918	Apr. 7, 1933
MD	Feb. 13, 1918	Feb. 8, 1918	Apr. 7, 1933
ME	Jan. 8, 1919	Jan. 8, 1919	Jun. 30, 1933
MI	Jan. 2, 1919	Jan. 2, 1919	Apr. 27, 1933
MN	Jan. 16, 1919	Jan. 17, 1919	Jan. 6, 1934
MO	Jan. 16, 1919	Jan. 16, 1919	Apr. 7, 1933
MS	Jan. 8, 1918	Jan. 8, 1918	Feb. 26, 1934
MT	Feb. 16, 1918	Feb. 18, 1918	Apr. 7, 1933
NB	Jan. 14, 1919	Jan. 16, 1919	Aug. 10, 1933
NC	Jan. 10, 1919	Jan. 14, 1919	Apr. 28, 1933
ND	Jan. 25, 1918	Jan. 24, 1918	Sep. 22, 1933
NH	Jan. 15, 1919	Jan. 15, 1919	May 2, 1933
NJ	Mar. 7, 1922	Mar. 9, 1922	Apr. 7, 1933
NM	Jan. 20, 1919	Jan. 16, 1919	Jun. 9, 1933
NV	Jan. 21, 1919	Jan. 20, 1919	Apr. 7, 1933
NY	Jan. 29, 1919	Jan. 23, 1919	Apr. 7, 1933
OH	Jan. 7, 1919	Jan. 7, 1919	Jul. 15, 1933
OK	Jan. 7, 1919	Jan. 7, 1919	Dec. 15, 1933
OR	Jan. 15, 1919	Jan. 14, 1919	May 3, 1933
PA	Feb. 25, 1919	Feb. 4, 1919	Apr. 7, 1933
RI	---	---	Apr. 14, 1933
SC	Jan. 18, 1918	Jan. 23, 1918	Aug. 5, 1933
SD	Mar. 19, 1918	Mar. 20, 1918	Apr. 14, 1933
TN	Jan. 8, 1919	Jan. 13, 1919	Sep. 15, 1933
TX	Feb. 28, 1918	Mar. 1, 1918	Jan. 1, 1934
UT	Jan. 15, 1919	Jan. 14, 1919	Sep. 3, 1933
VA	Jan. 10, 1918	Jan. 11, 1918	Apr. 7, 1933
VT	Jan. 16, 1919	Jan. 29, 1919	Jan. 23, 1934
WA	Jan. 13, 1919	Jan. 13, 1919	Apr. 7, 1933
WI	Jan. 16, 1919	Jan. 17, 1933	Apr. 12, 1933
WV	Jan. 8, 1919	Jan. 9, 1919	May 19, 1933
WY	Jan. 16, 1919	Jan. 16, 1919	

- c. Edge Errors. Edge errors for lettered edge half dollars include every imaginable combination of lettering. A machine called a casting machine was used to place the devices on the edge of the planchet prior to striking the coin. The normal edge is "FIFTY CENTS OR HALF A DOLLAR". The following list is a compilation of known edge errors.

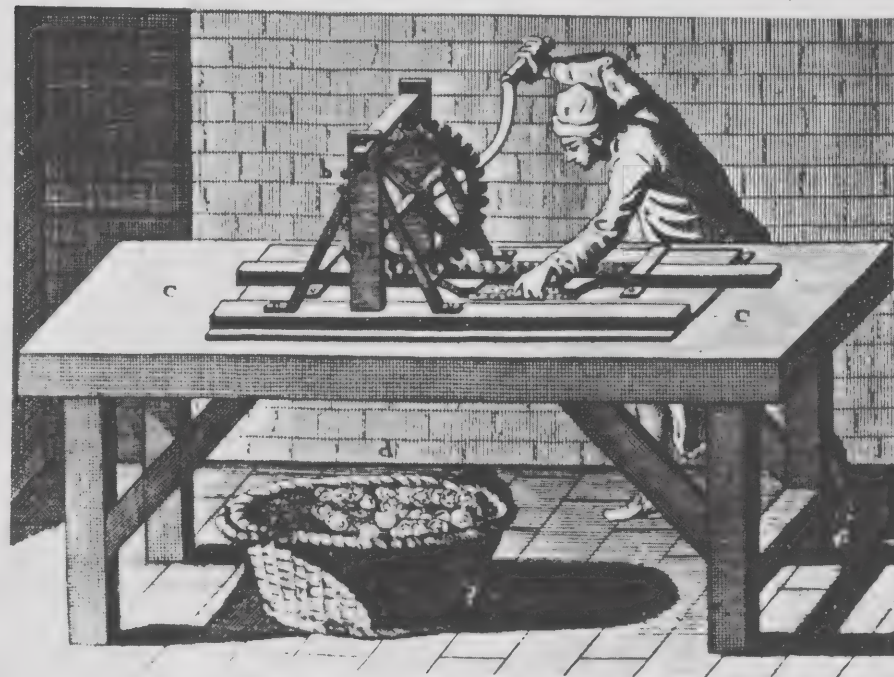
E1	FIFTY CENTS ORHALF A DOLLAR	E32	FIFTY CENTS OR HALF DOLLAR
E2	FIFTY CENTS O RHALF A DOLLAR	E33	FIFTY CENTS OR HALA DOLLAR
E3	FIFTY CENTS OHRALF A DOLLAR	E34	FIFTY CENTS HAOLF A DOLLAR
E4	FIFTY CENTS OHALF A DOLLAR	E35	FIFTY CENTS HAOLRF A DOLLAR
E5	FIFTY CENTS O HALF A DOLLAR	E36	FIFTY CENTS HAORLF A DOLLAR
E6	FIFTY CENTS O HALE A DOLLAR	E37	FIFTY CENTS HORALF A DOLLAR
E7	FIFTY CENTS ORALF A DOLLAR	E38	FIFTY CENTS HORLF DOLLAR
E8	FIFTY CENTS AOLRF A DOLLAR	E39	FIFTY CENTSHALF A DOLLAR
E9	FIFTY CENTS OARLF A DOLLAR	E40	FIFTY CENTSALF A DOLLAR
E10	FIFTY CENTS AOLF A DOLLAR	E41	FIFTY CENTS O HALF A LOLLOP
E11	FIFTY CENTS OALF A DOLLAR	E42	FIFTY OR HALF A DOLLAR
E12	FIFTY CENTS OLAF A DOLLAR	E43	FIFTY CENTSHALFO DOLLAR
E13	FIFTY CENTS ORF A DOLLAR	E44	FIFTYFICENTS ORALF A DOLLAR
E14	FIFTY CENTS OLF A DOLLAR	E45	F CIENTS ORALF A DOLLAR
E15	FIFTY CENTS ORH ALF A DOLLAR	E46	Y CENTS OR HALF A DOLLAR
E16	FIFTY CENTS ORLF A DOLLAR	E47	CENTS OR HALF A DOLLAR
E17	FIFTY CENTS OLRF A DOLLAR	E48	CENTS OR HALF A DOLLTAY
E18	FIFTY CENTS LOF A DOLLAR	E49	CENTS OR HALF A DOLFLIAFRTY
E19	FIFTY CENTS OR ALF A DOLLAR	E50	CENTS OR HALF A DOLLARFIFTY
E20	FIFTY CENTS O LF A DOLLAR	E51	CENTS OR HALF A DOLFLIAFTY
E21	FIFTY CENTS ALF A DOLLAR	E52	CENTS OR HALF A DOLLARIFTY
E22	FIFTY CENTS OR LF A DOLLAR	E53	CENTS OR HALF A DOLLAIFTY
E23	FIFTY CENTS LF A DOLLAR	E54	DOFIFTY CENTS OR HALF A
E24	FIFTY CENTS OR F A DOLLAR	E55	1 to 3 WORDS DOUBLED
E25	FIFTY CENTS OR A DOLLAR	E56	ALL LETTERING DOUBLED. RARE.
E26	FIFTY CENTS O A DOLLAR	E57	ALL LETTERING TRIPLED. VERY RARE.
E27	FIFTY CENTS OF A DOLLAR	E58	ENTIRELY PLAIN EDGE. (Coin that never passes through the edge lettering devices.) EXTREMELY RARE.
E28	FIFTY CENTS F A DOLLAR		
E29	FIFTY CENTS A DOLLAR		
E30	FIFTY CENTS HALF A DOLLAR	E59	FLIP OVER ALL LETTERING DOUBLED. EXTREMELY RARE.
E31	FIFTY CENTS R HALF A DOLLAR		

SCHEMATIC DRAWING
OF CASTAING EDGE
LETTERING MACHINE
USED AT U.S. MINT
PRIOR TO 1836.



marginal ridge, performing the function of upsetting the border. After edge lettering, the planchets dropped through a hole in the table into a container. Since the planchets were handled in bulk before coinage, the edge lettering is found both facing up and facing down relative to the obverse.

This edge lettering procedure was perfected by the French engineer Castaing in 1685. As used in the Royal Mint in England it was crudely illustrated in 1750 in the *Universal Magazine*. The operation as used in the French Mint was shown in an engraving published in 1771.³⁶ (See illustration.)



1771 French illustration of the Castaing edge decorating machine in use.

Reeding of the edge was done in a similar fashion. Since the reeding was a repetitive design, the edging dies could be made longer so that the two planchets could be inserted one behind the other and each rolled a full turn or more with one operation of the crank. Since lettering was not repetitive, the same part of the circumference could not be rolled along both dies.

It would not have been practical to do any edge work on a struck coin because the metal was hardened in striking and the finished circumferential radials would be disturbed.

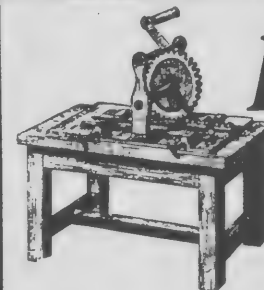
The dies for the obverse and the reverse were made from soft steel in a cylindrical form. The flat end, after smoothing, was cut with a punch or hub

³⁶ Denis Diderot and Jean D'Alembert, "Monnoyage (Art de fabriquer les monnoies)," *Encyclopedie* (Geneva, Switzerland, 1751-1765 and subsequent early editions, the illustrations relating to coinage having been published in Volume VIII of the plates in 1771 at Paris); Sir John Craig, *The Mint* (Cambridge, England, 1953), Plate IX; John Pinkerton, *An Essay on Medals* (London, 1784), Vol. I, p. 201 and Vol. II, p. 129; Montroville W. Dickeson, *The American Numismatist's Manual* (Philadelphia, 1859), p. 35; C. Wilson Peck, *English Copper Tin and Bronze Coins in the British Museum* (London, 1960), p. 142.



A REVENGE OF *Jeanne d'Arc*

GEORGE B. EWING JR. LM 3119



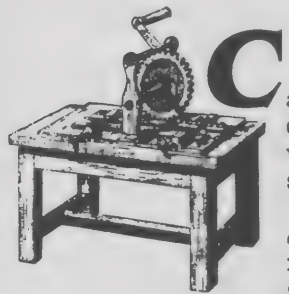
In the year 1700 an embittered French woman, aggrieved over the false imprisonment of her husband and her own humiliation

at being treated as a "common criminal," petitioned the French Court of the Mint for redress. Using every argument she could muster—and they were extraordinary—she angrily attacked her husband's enemies. Her language was volatile. She did not hesitate to call them imposters, imbeciles, liars and incompetents, and she proceeded to prove, step by step, that they were deserving of every epithet she hurled at them in court.

The lady proved herself a worthy adversary. Her husband was subsequently released from prison and his chief accuser was ordered to pay £6,000 in damages. The name of this avenging Portia was

Marie Hippolyte Bosch, and the husband she so ably defended was Jean Castaing, inventor of a coin edge-lettering machine that was used in France for more than a century.

However, with her carefully prepared arguments, Madame Castaing did far more than secure her husband's release from prison some 300 years ago. She left us a valuable record of his career as an inventor of minting techniques, as well as a vivid picture of the times in which he lived and worked.



Castaing was a mechanical engineer who invented, some time before 1679, a *machine a marquer*—a machine for engraving the edges of coins. King Louis XIV, the "Sun King," was impressed with Castaing's invention, though it found little favor with the financial minister, Jean Baptiste Colbert, who saw no need for going to the added expense of marking the edges of coins.

A similar apparatus had been perfected and was in use in England, but Castaing's machine featured so many improvements that it was considered a new invention. According to Abot de Bazinghen,

The machine, as simple as it is ingenious, consists of two thin steel rulers upon which is engraved the legend or the *ordon*; the first half of the legend is on one ruler and the second half on the second ruler. One ruler is immobile and strongly attached by screws to a copper plate secured to a heavy wooden table or workbench. The other ruler is mobile and runs on the copper plate under the action of a crank or gear whose steel teeth mesh with the teeth mounted on the copper plate surface.

The blank placed horizontally between the two rulers is driven by the mobile ruler motion so that when it completes half a turn, it (the coin) is entirely marked.¹

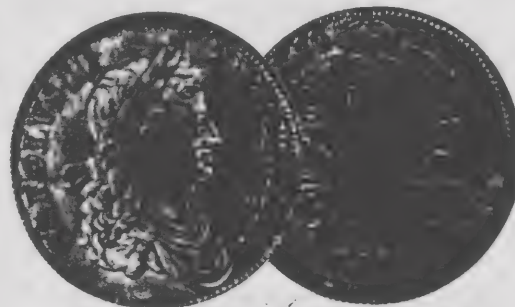
Although the coins were edge-marked by machinery, the actual edge dies had to

be engraved by hand, one at a time.

In 1686 the Council of State, with or without Colbert's compliance, approved a contract with Castaing by which he was to edge-mark all the gold and silver coins in the mints of the kingdom. He was to receive 6 deniers for each silver coin so marked, and 12 deniers for each gold coin. To build the necessary machines, Castaing was allowed use of the Paris mint and all other mints in France, but he had to supply the machines at his own cost and was responsible for paying his own clerks and workmen.

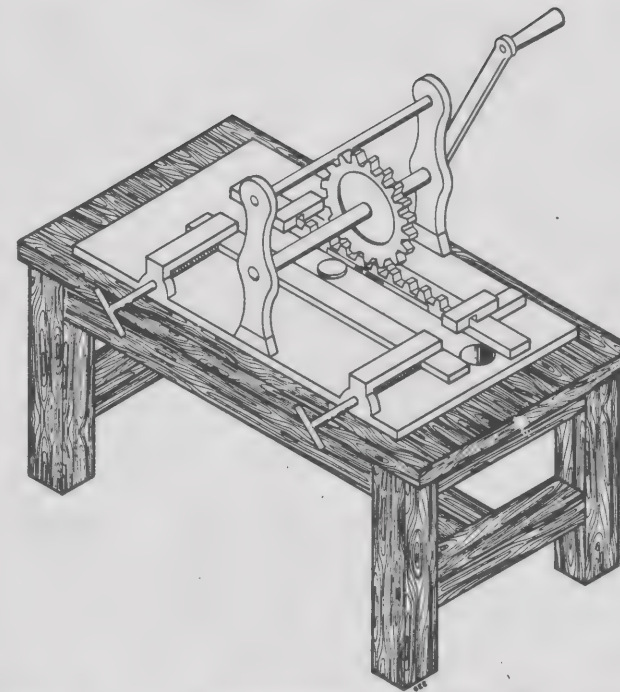
In her testimony before the court, Castaing's wife related that at first the contract did not amount to much because of the temporary lack of gold and silver for conversion. At times, she said, Castaing was forced to deal in precious stones to support his family.

However, in 1688 war was declared between France and many of the nations of Europe, and the currency situation changed. King Louis required money to support the war and also was in need of a way to reduce counterfeit abuses. Castaing once again came to the rescue. He proposed to His Majesty that old coins could be "re-



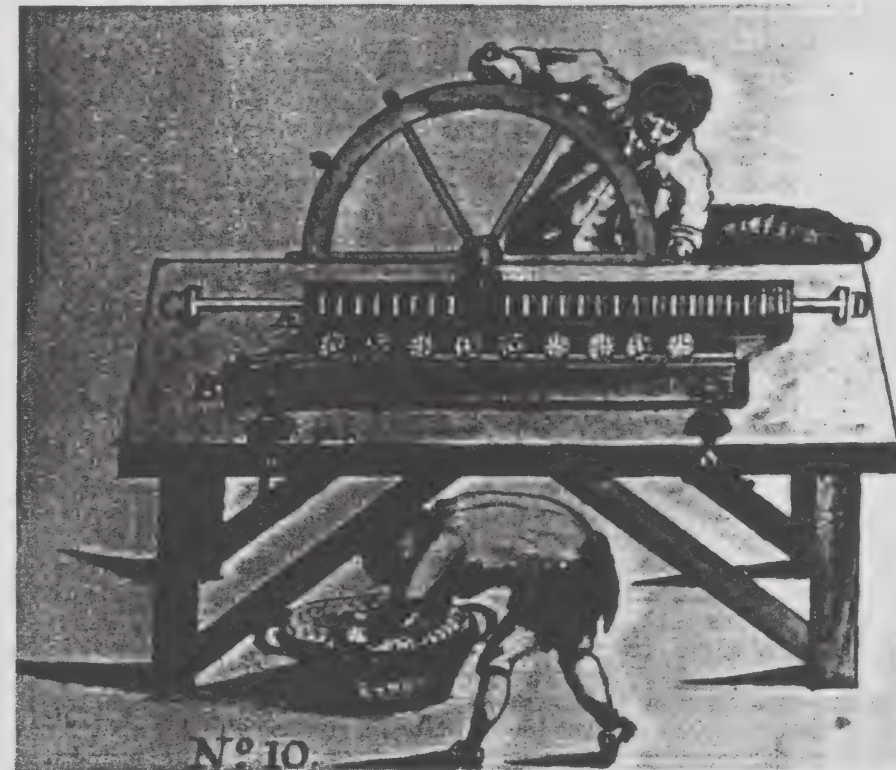
English crown of 1662. The edge lettering reads DECUS ET TUTAMEN.

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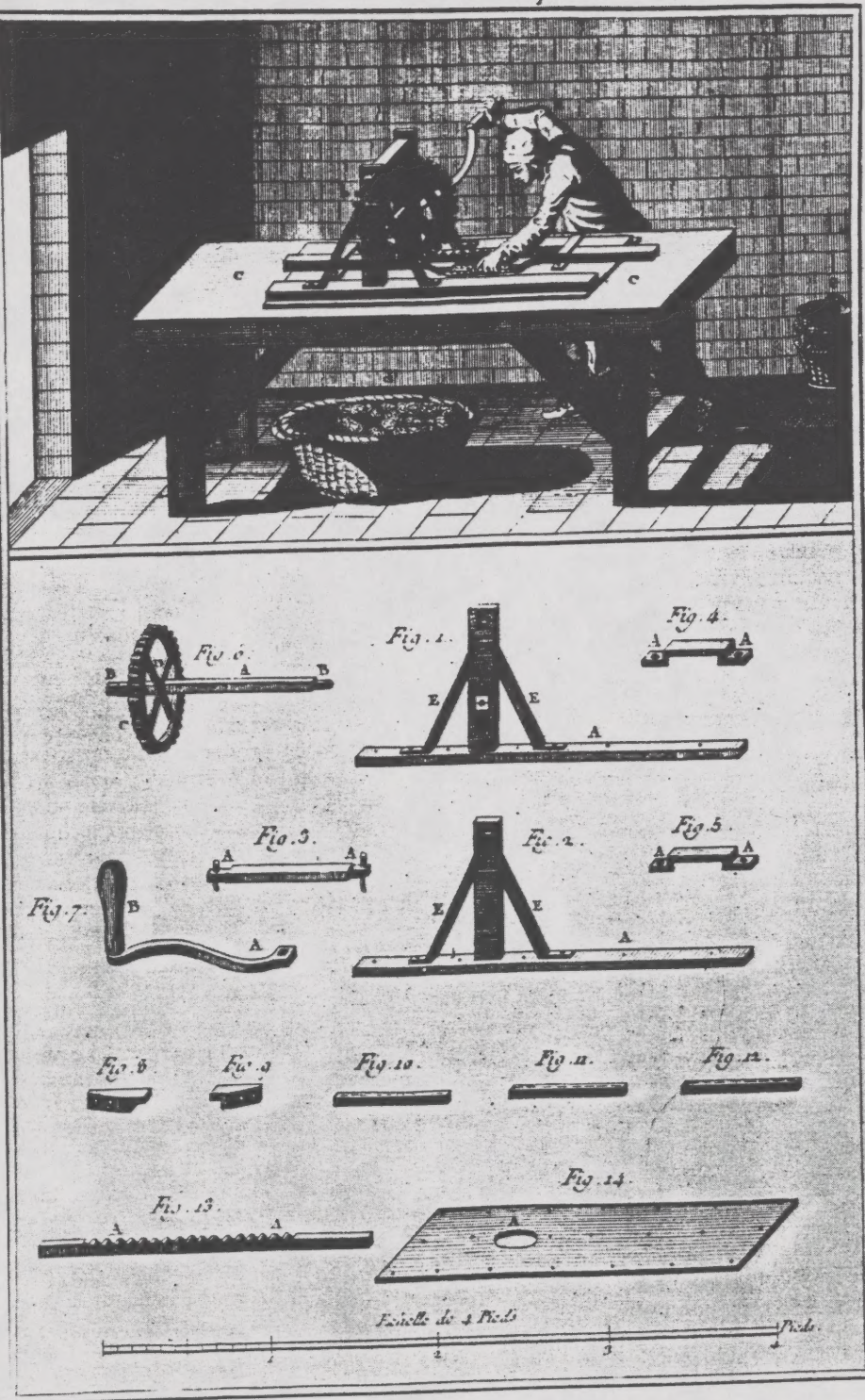
A simplified drawing of the Castaing coin edge-lettering machine.

GEORGE E. EWING JR.



A manuscript drawing of Castaing's coin edge-lettering machine, taken from Samuel Thompson's AN ESSAY ON COINING.

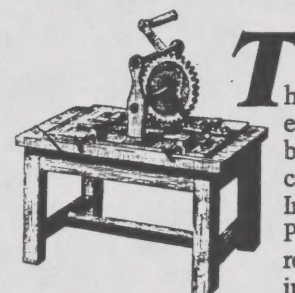
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A Castaing edge-lettering machine and a diagram of its parts, taken from Diderot's *ENCYCLOPEDIE*. 1776.

formed" by applying a new marking with a coin press—a *balancier*—a process that would not require melting the coins. Castaing's proposal was eagerly accepted, as it would save time and eliminate the expensive waste resulting from remelting.

Though Jean Castaing's idea and machine got the royal nod, he did not get the job. Instead of Castaing being placed in charge of the coin reformation, a Parisian tinsmith by the name of Martin Masselin was appointed to the task. For the salary of 14 deniers per coin, Masselin was to "anneal, blanch and edge-mark" the nation's money, and for each coin restored during the first three months of the contract, he would be paid a bonus of 17 deniers.



The tinsmith, however, proved to be neither efficient nor honest. In 17 months the Paris mint had recorded a growing shortage of

£150,000, and an official inquiry was launched into Masselin's activities. He and all his clerks, including those in the provincial mints, were subsequently dismissed, and some were even jailed for diverting funds from the cash box. Finally, in 1691, at the direction of the king, Castaing was given general management of the kingdom's 26 mints.

An edict decreed that Castaing was to "anneal, blanch, do the depletion gilding and mark on the edge all of the ancient gold and silver coins which must be reformed." Additionally, he was to reshape those coins of unusual size and volume. He not only was to maintain the presses for the reformation of old coins, but also those for new coins.

However, instead of the 14 deniers paid Masselin, Castaing was to get only 8 deniers for each reformed coin. When an edict in 1693 called for a second reformation of coins, Castaing was reappointed, but this time at a rate of only 3 deniers for each coin marked.

In 1693 the king was determined to mint a new coin, a "laird," which would

have no head (a two-tailed coin) and a value of 3 deniers. Again Castaing came to the king's aid. He suggested that the coins be minted from the cannons fished from the ocean following Admiral Tourville's battle with the English-Dutch fleet in 1692. The king agreed, and Castaing was placed in charge of the task, assisted by his nephew and namesake, himself an inventor of three minting machines.

For reasons now lost to time, the Castaings abandoned the laird project, and in 1696 the contract went to Rene Landouillet. It may be that Castaing lost interest, because, in that same year, he applied for the position of general manager of the minting press at the Louvre, where medals were struck. He bid £80,000 for the post, but the king instead chose to award it to his goldsmith, Nicolas de Launay. Castaing had to be content with inventorying de Launay's tools.

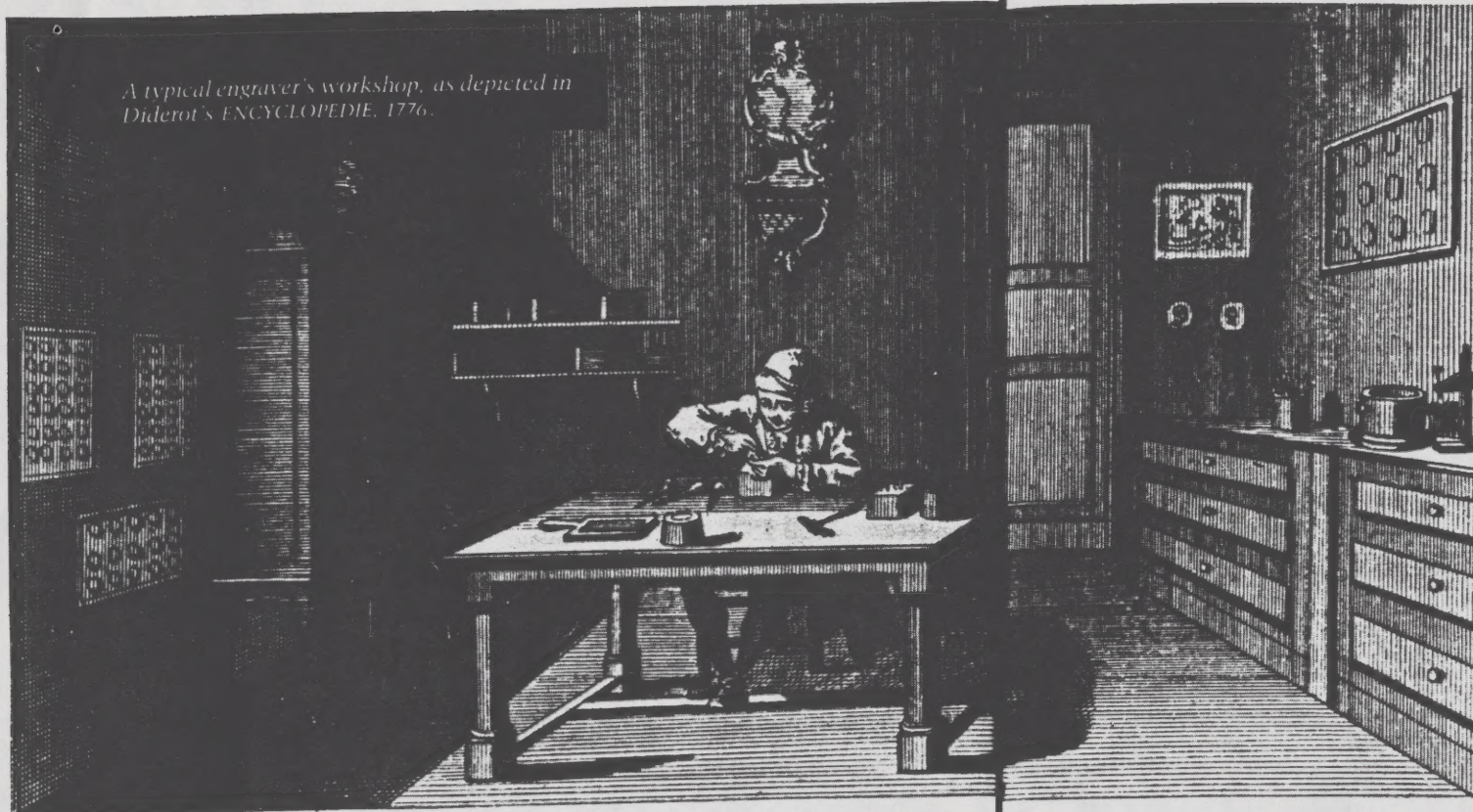
It might be assumed that Castaing continued unhindered in his work as general manager of the royal mints when he did not receive the appointment at the Louvre, but in fact Castaing had enemies—dangerous enemies. The favor he enjoyed with the king and the large profits he had reaped from the two reformations provoked jealousy and envy. He had usurped the ancient privileges of many of the mint's officers and greatly reduced the minters' profits by using his own workers.

Two of his enemies were the guard judges of the Paris mint, men named Maigret and Bourgoing. The third, and most dangerous because he coveted Castaing's position, was Jacques Fournier de Saint Andre. Together these three planned Castaing's downfall. It was Fournier who brought charges against the Castaings and their clerks, accusing them of malversation—malfeasance in office. Girded with trumped-up charges, Fournier initiated a lawsuit against them to be tried in the Court of the Mint.

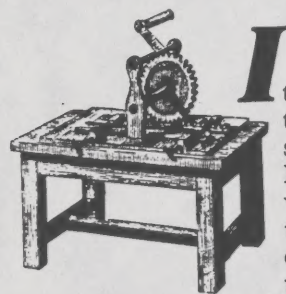
But the schemers had underestimated Castaing's wife. Apparently nothing escaped her notice and no detail was too insignificant to go unmentioned. In acrimonious detail Marie listed not only the falsity of the charges, but also her low opinion of the characters of her accusers. All this she presented to the court in writing, for which posterity is indebted.

We can now try to view, through Marie

A typical engraver's workshop, as depicted in Diderot's *ENCYCLOPEDIE*, 1776.



Hippolyte's eyes, the events as they transpired on the evening of March 21, 1700, the day before Castaing was arrested.



It probably was a typically lovely spring day in Paris. Castaing's workshop and the family living quarters occupied two floors of a house owned by Sieur Maigret, one of two guard judges at the mint. Enough to say for now that Maigret himself lived in a larger house across the courtyard, taking for himself a third floor apartment while renting the two lower floors to a gilt dealer, even though this practice was prohibited by a law forbidding officers of the mint to rent to strangers any lodgings assigned with their positions.

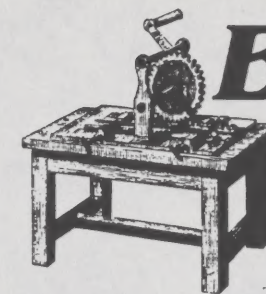
This evening, as every evening, the cashiers from the *Bureau du Change*² arrived at the Castaings' with gold and silver coins turned in by bankers, merchants and tradesmen for reformation. From Dubois, Castaing's clerk, they received receipts only, not new coins—a point Madame Castaing would have everyone keep in mind. The bags of coins were weighed against 200 ecus. If a dispute should ever arise (the Bureau du Change cashiers also issued receipts for the contents), the coins in the bag could be hand-counted.

It just so happened on this night that Madame Castaing was at the weighing scales, for, as she advised the court, like any good wife she assisted her husband whenever necessary, and "despite the frailty" of her sex, took much trouble to accomplish the work with all possible accuracy and fairness. Not only did she have to weigh in the bags of "small change" submitted by the bankers and tradesmen, but also the large cash boxes turned in to

the public cashiers by the royal treasury and customs agents.

Castaing's men annealed the coins until they turned red, washed them and passed them through the depletion gilding process in big copper kettles containing chemicals. The coins were then placed in copper sieves and towed dry. The workmen carried the cleaned coins through four courtyards to the machine room, where, under Castaing's supervision, they were edge-marked.

Normally, minters would have gone to the machine room the next morning and picked up a certain amount of old reprocessed coins for minting—after signing Castaing's register to show they had received them, of course. The reformed coins, ready for circulation, would be returned to the Bureau du Change cashiers or, in the case of the royal monies, to Sieur Arnaud, manager of the treasury, who would record that Castaing had returned the same number of coins with which he had been charged.



But on the morning of March 22 disaster struck. Without formal charges, Jean Castaing was arrested "against all reason, justice or circumstance." The process server, together with the police and other authorities, returned to the Castaing residence that evening and conducted a thorough search of the apartment, confiscating the keys and all the household furnishings. The family and servants were locked out and, to Madame Castaing's humiliation, she was ordered to appear in court like a "common criminal," not to mention that the summons was announced by the town crier and publicly posted!

Homeless, humiliated, wrongly accused and, if we may resort to a cliché, "mad as a wet hen," Madame Castaing did not resort to tears and hand-wringing. Declaring herself a plaintiff, she set down in bold hand a petition against the wrongdoers, whom she identified as Fournier, Maigret and Bourgoing. However, the suit was against Fournier alone, "a slanderer, an imposter and an ignorant in money matters."

The conspiracy, she charged, took place in Maigret's apartment, "used as a . . . shelter for spies, more commonly called stool pigeons," from where they could watch the goings-on at the Castaings' residence across the courtyard.

But what reasons could Maigret, an officer of the mint, have for wishing harm to Castaing by appearing as a witness for Fournier? Marie Hippolyte Bosch listed them all.

Since the decree of 1693 decreased the amount paid for each reformed coin, the guard judges were receiving less than half their previous earnings. The decrease had cost Maigret and his fellow officers more than £30,000. For this alone Maigret had threatened to bring Castaing "to his end," despite the fact, said Madame Castaing, that the money saved was to the king's benefit. One cannot help but agree with Marie Hippolyte's words addressed to the court: "Posterity will have a hard time believing that, with the whole of the

French treasury having been handled twice by this engineer during both reformations and reaching up to nine hundred and fifty million, he has been able to render such exact and accurate accounts without any losses for the king."

Nor had Maigret been pleased with the timing of a character reference solicited from Castaing, denouncing him as "a sharpie and very ignorant of his duties," which came forth when Maigret was considering marriage.



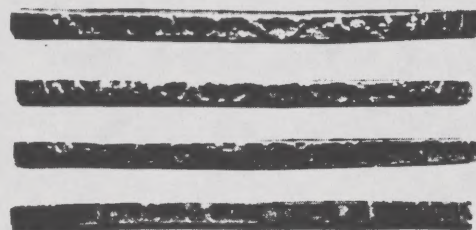
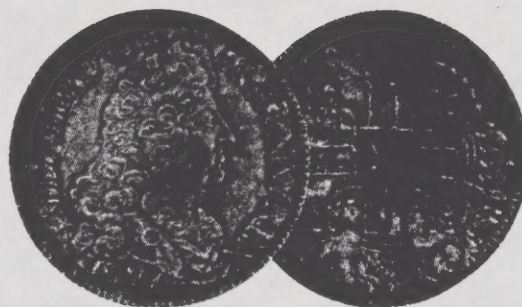
Then there was the matter of the Castaings' apartment, for which Maigret was paid only £450 a year by the king. Maigret wanted to

evict the Castaings in order to raise the rent. At the same time, though it was illegal, Maigret was renting two floors of his big house, located on the other side of the press yard, to a gilt dealer for £1,500 annual rent.

In fact, contended Marie, lawsuits should be filed against both mint officers, Maigret and Bourgoing, because they publicly "made change," a practice strictly forbidden to anyone except the cashiers of the Bureau du Change. These same officers, of course, had testified against Madame Castaing for the same offense, and the irate lady went to great lengths to enlighten the court that because the system exchanged only receipts for coins, she could not possibly be guilty of the crime.

Furthermore, the two officers should themselves be tried for yet another crime. They alone held the key to the coffer containing rejected coins intended for melting. By withholding Castaing's key they were able to supervise the melting unwitnessed, allowing them the opportunity to substitute ingots of "low title," meaning the ingots did not entirely contain coinage. The coins they held back, she charged, were kept for their own profit.

On the other hand, Castaing was accused of having a key to the mint workshop, though his wife pointed out that



French ecu of 1691. The edge lettering reads *DOMINE SALVUM FAC REGEM.*

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any objection to this was ridiculous, since it was necessary to pass through the mint workshop to get to the room with the edge-marking machines. Besides, she continued, "the minting presses are always locked up at night by the minters' boards and padlock, so it is impossible to use them."

But the police had discovered a forge in the Castaing apartment, as well as a machine with which one person could mint coins "without making any noise." What of those?

Madame Castaing referred to the terms of the contract stipulating that Castaing be provided a place in the mint to build his coin-marking machines. How could he possibly do that without a forge to forge and temper the steel dies? As for the minting machine, it was one of three built by the younger Castaing for minting lairds, but because it marked the blanks poorly and gave them an oval shape, it was not approved. The 18-foot beam equipped with steel bars for the engraving had been burned.

Marie Hippolyte went on to describe the other two machines invented by her

nephew. The second, a balancier, was in the yard and clearly visible from Maigret's apartment, but it was owned by Sieur de la Guerre, the conversion manager, who purchased it for minting sols.

The third machine, she said, was a press similar to the second one, the difference being that two minters could work at one time, facing one another. For this invention the younger Castaing had received £2,500 on the king's orders, and even now was employed as the king's engineer at Calais. After this machine had been tested, the key to the yard where the press was located was taken by the president of the mint, Monsieur Hourlier. For a time Sieur de la Guerre, supervisor of the cannons-into-coins conversion, used the yard for washing coins, but all the fittings had been removed from the press, and the general prosecutor had commissioned a cover built to preserve it.

"It is ridiculous to try to charge the plaintiff's husband with a crime concerning these minting machines since he had nothing to do with them," asserted Madame Castaing. "The first machine was built by his nephew in his room . . . in Rochefort; the second one was sold; and for the third one young Castaing received a reward."

It is possible that Castaing's wife revealed a state secret in explaining why her husband had several coin marking punches in his possession. The punches were devised by King Louis, she told the court, and the markings, "imagined at random," were to be used to mark money for use in a besieged city, if that ever became necessary.



Secret or not, the enraged woman scathingly denounced Maigret in the telling of it. "Great doings for a man who has the honor to

be an officer of the mint and who is coward enough after being invited into the minister's office to declare that he has seen marking punches without telling that they were not punches to mark any

kind of coins, but that they were only marking punches imagined at random, on the king's order, to be used in a stronghold eventually besieged by the enemy."

But there still was the matter of 1,385 gold Louis blanks that Castaing had edge-marked and delayed in sending on to the minters, as well as the fact that 13 of the pieces had been stolen.

After reminding the court that the blanks were recorded against her husband's account, Marie Hippolyte told how Castaing had attempted to deliver the pieces, but the minters had refused to accept them until the new engraving block they ordered had been received. With more than a hint of sarcasm she asked, "He was wrong not to leave them in the machine room to be stolen during the night, following the minters' refusal to take care of them because they did not have the engraving blocks?"

The record would show in what manner the *breve* of blanks was turned over to the minters, except for the 13 stolen by Castaing's servant, one Bacherot, who had been apprehended and imprisoned.

In their depositions, the two guard judges had accused Castaing of falsifying and reforming Flemish 10-sol gold coins and other foreign money with the French engraving. Again the clever Marie Hippolyte turned the tables on the accusers. If this were true, she asked, why did the guard judges' accounts not show the receipt of the foreign coins at the time they were collected? And if Castaing did possess such coins, where were they? "Where is the *corpus delicti*?" she demanded to know.

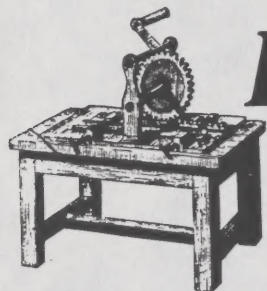
In defending herself, Madame Castaing proved as able an investigator as she was a jurist. The plotters had charged that the scales she used were not accurate, and to prove their case had located a man named Cossin who claimed that in 1693, seven years earlier, she had shortchanged him by £80, proving the scales and weights were not true. His testimony was seconded by a priest, a Sieur Bruneau, who said he was there at the time in the company of Cossin.

First of all, said Marie Hippolyte, she herself had confronted the two men, and they admitted they didn't know her, nor did she know them. "Therefore their depositions do not deserve any considera-

tion . . . " she concluded. As for Bruneau, she said, he "has talked only on hearsay, saying Cossin complained he was short of £80." Bruneau was "one of Judge Guard Maigret's fabrications!" charged Madame Castaing, never one for mincing words.

At the time of the alleged shortchanging, she contended, Cossin was 72 years old. "If he counted this part of £200 himself, he could easily have made a mistake considering his advanced age," she argued. If he trusted others, they could have robbed him, but no matter—he should have reported the shortage at the time. To sum it up: "If after seven years Cossin still does not want to start a lawsuit, his testimony as a witness has little validity."

To substantiate her argument, Madame Castaing pointed out that the scales she used were the same scales used by Masetlin and that neither the change clerks nor the city cashiers had ever complained of short weights.



It is unfortunate that by only summarizing Marie Hippolyte Bosch's arguments we sacrifice the forcefulness of much of her presentation, as well as the castigation she meted to her husband's enemies. Without

once compromising her ladylike behavior, she "told it like it was." Doubtless, the accusers' dignity suffered greatly at the expense of her public tongue-lashing.

For his part, the chief accuser, Fournier, suffered much more than loss of his dignity, for when the lady was done with her diatribe she asked the lords of the court to not only exonerate her husband and herself, but also to force the accuser and slanderer to apologize to her husband and pay all damages up to £10,000. In addition, she asked for all information of Fournier's associates and conspirators so that she might, "according to her wish," make them individually responsible for all the incurred damages.

The wife of Jean Castaing won her suit, but not immediately. It was two years before the Council of State ordered Fournier's lawsuit dropped, after which the mint court released Castaing from prison. Fournier was compelled to pay the Castaings £6,000 damages and was assessed three-fourths of the trial expenses.

So Jean Castaing was vindicated at last. He owed his freedom to the persistence of his wife, the formidable Marie Hippolyte. And to her, also, we owe our best eyewitness account of Castaing's coin edge-marking machine and the tribulations of its perfecter.

DR. GEORGE E. EWING JR. has been an instructor of math and engineering at Eastfield College in Dallas, Texas, since 1970. "A Remembrance of Jean Castaing" stems from Ewing's study of early minting technologies.

NOTES

1. Abot de Bazinthen, *Traite des Monnoies* (Paris: Guillyn, 1764).
2. *Le Bureau du Change* or *L'Office du Change* still exists today. The word "change" here means "exchange," particularly the exchange of old, worn coins for new, freshly minted pieces. The Bureau du Change was the place where old coins (and later bills) were collected daily, brought in by clerks working for the Bureau or by merchants at the end of the day. Name and amount were marked on each bag brought in, and the next day the same amount of money was handed back to the same person. People trusted each other and no paperwork was involved. The Bureau du Change was also a safe place to deposit money overnight.

The position of clerk at the Bureau du Change was very much pursued and respected. A clerk had an assigned route along which he collected the bags of old money and delivered the new coins. In later years the exchange of money was made through the banks, as it is today.

Many times in her petition, Castaing's wife denies "having made the change," for which neither she nor Castaing and his clerks were qualified. When receiving old coins for reformation, she always gave receipts, which later could be exchanged for new coins at the Bureau du Change. According to the petition, the fact that only the Bureau was allowed to exchange money directly was very important.

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